CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,504—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE" LEAVING on the 12th October, Passengers will be conveyed to the Mail Steamers by Tender LEAVING the NEW BALLARD PIER at noon, on the day of Sailing. For Baggage arrangements see below.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th Oct.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	19th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7569	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, these for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G de Grisogono	4,409	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gotharde's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sawcon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BHUNDARA 2,899	On or about the 30th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1895. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Doc. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE..... 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning *via* Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "HIROSHIMA MARU," 3,170 Tons, Captain ANDERSON, will SAIL on or about the 13th Oct. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSANGENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 30th September, 1895.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th October, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 12th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 17th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, about the 14th October, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, about the 15th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, about the 12th October, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st November next, a Large and Commodious Building, "SEA VIEW," on Queen's Road, Marine Lines, with Three Stories, open to Westerly Sea Breeze, as well as open from all sides, and commanding excellent Views, Rent, Rs 200 per month. Apply to
BOLTON & Co.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.	
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.	

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The Application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting orudity in an appreciable form, as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

(SHIPPED DIRECT BY GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.)

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—		
Very Old and Choice	54 0	64 0
MANZANILLA—		
A Perfect "San Lucar" Wine	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY—		
Rich and Nutty-Flavoured	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY—		
Well-Matured, Soft and Dry	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO—		
A Good and Generous Dinner Wine	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY—		
An Excellent Light Wine	27 0	30 0
LIGHT SHERRY—		
A Pure Light Spanish Wine	22 0	24 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COCA WINE. Stimulant, Restorative and Preventive of Fatigue, quite sets up the constitution worn out by residence in the East. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS. } POONA: Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peith, (City).

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TABLE LINEN,
RELIABLE MAKES,
AT LOW PRICES.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS.

OUR stock of Table Linen is well assorted and contains a splendid all-round selection. Special prices given to hotel porprietors and others requiring large quantities.

	Reliable Qualities.	Strong Qualities. Rs. a.	Superior. Rs. a.	Double Damask. Rs. a.
Size:	2 by 2 yards	5 4	6 12	.....
,,	2 ,, 2½ ,,	6 12	8 4	14 0
,,	2½ ,, 2½ ,,	7 12	13 8	16 8
,,	2 ,, 3 ,,	8 4	12 8	16 8
,,	2½ ,, 3 ,,	8 12	15 12	20
,,	2½ ,, 3½ ,,	11 8	17 8	23 8
,,	2½ ,, 4 ,,	13 8	19 12	25 8
,,	2½ ,, 5 ,,	16 8	25 8	33 8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

STEEL PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with

STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,

for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

AVOID SUNSTROKE
"BUY A RELIABLE,"
"SUN HAT"

OUR SEASON STOCK has arrived, made by the CELEBRATED MAKERS Hawkes & Co., Ellwood & Sons, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A CHOICE SELECTION
OF
FIRST-CLASS TAILORING GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
TWEEDS,
CASHMERES,
HOMESPUNS,
FLANNELS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S IMPROVED ABSORBENT SANITARY TOWELS for LADIES are the most convenient and comfortable. Thoroughly antiseptic. Indispensable for travelling. Rs. 2 per Dozen. KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MEDICAL COMFORTS.
PATIENTS' REQUISITES.
SICKROOM APPLIANCES.

WE carry a large stock, which includes every needful article.

Hot Water Bottles, Ice Caps, Air Pillows and Cushions, Oil Silks, Bandages and Belts of all kinds, Feeding Cups, Spoons, Bottles, Tumblers and Tubes, Disinfectants and Apparatus, Surgical Hosiery, Flesh Gloves and Rubbers, Inhalers, Trusses, Soda Water and Champagne Taps, Enemas and Douches, Waterproof Sheets and Sheetings, Bed Cradles, Slings, &c., &c.,
Ready for Immediate Delivery.
Price Lists on Application.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

YOU CANNOT GO TO HASTINGS FOR A SEA BATH EVERY DAY,
BUT YOU CAN HAVE A SEA BATH AT HOME
by using
KEMP'S IMPROVED BATH AMMONIA
which renders BATHING, A LUXURY INDEED.
Changes the character of the Daily Bath entirely.
Re. 1 per large Bottle.
Should be in every Household.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MAKE THE WEAK FEEL STRONG,
THE STRONG FEEL STRONGER,
THE OLD FEEL YOUNG,
THE YOUNG FEEL YOUNGER
is the aim of many much-adver ised medicines, but results are often more than doubtful.

A GENUINE REMEDY,
which will prove a boon as a Tonic and Pick-me-Up for general use, suitable for every occasion and permanent in its effect is
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.
RS. 3 PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

IF YOU HAVE
A Fine Head of Hair
You probably want to keep it,
And we can help you to
Perform that difficult task.
THE DAILY USE OF
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
as a precaution against Climatic effects, and it has proved perfectly efficient in many thousands of cases.
TWO SIZES: Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

By Special desire,

THE NEW ALFRED DRAMATIC Co.

WILL PERFORM

LEILA OR THE STAR OF MENGRALIA,

in Urdu language, with magnificent dresses and a tistic sceneries.

Box Plan at the Gaiety Theatre.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona District, up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of October, 1895, for the construction of the following works:—

A Parsonage, Divinity School, outhouses, and other buildings in the same enclosure for the C. M. S.

For particulars apply at the office of the Undersigned, any day, except Sundays and holidays, between 12 and 4 P.M.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A. JAMES, M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, P. D.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 24th October, 1895, at 3-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Account for the year ended 30th June, 1895.
2. To Sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Hormasjee Muncherjee Chichgar, Esq., as a Director in place of Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, Esq., C.S.I. resigned.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Vijbhucandass Atmaram, Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
6. To give authority to the Directors to borrow a sum not exceeding five lacs of Rupees in excess of their present powers.
7. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 14th October, 1895, to Thursday, the 24th October, 1895, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, October 9, 1895.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, the Thirty-fourth DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 38 per whole, and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share (free of Income-tax for the six months ended 30th June, 1895, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 11th October, 1895, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No 12, Hummum Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 3rd instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

કેકરસી મુલજી કું૦,

i. e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, October 10, 1895.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 522 OF 1895.

In the matter of RAMKISON NANDU, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of Motilal Desai, Dattatrya Balwant Chitnis, and Tribhowandas N. Malvi carrying on business as Attorneys of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under the name and firm of Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, the Petitioning Creditors of the above-named Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Motilal D. Desai, was filed in this Honourable Court on this day, and whereas the said Ramkison Nandu has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Acts Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date thereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his Debts, estate, and effects. Dated this ninth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 9th day of October, 1895.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DEWJI PURBAT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

JETHIBAI, widow of the Deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 10th Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 10th Day of October, 1895.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, and SAYANI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).

F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. REDDY,
Acting Manager.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000	= „ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 3,938,000	= „ 78,56,000

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	Rs. 12 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,455
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{ 10,000 / 15,000	100	{ 100 / 75	10. p.c.	{ / 169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Ballary S & W Co, Ld (Belgaum)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	88
Bombay Dalhousie	900	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	—	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,600xd
Caina Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	935
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Dennaught Mills	800	500	500	25	695
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Curri tobhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	8224
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	435
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,350	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	860
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	705
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,375
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	700
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	207½xd
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,060 xd
Jubilee Mill	600	1,500	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	835
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	253
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lokmanya Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,075 xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,070
Mahadeo Sheo Mahboob Shah	680	1,000	1,000	N	420
Mills (Guzerat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,620
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170 xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,650	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,280
Mayers & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / { 50	{ 250 / { 50	dvd	4½	—
Madura Mills	7,778	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	560
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	500
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	775 xd
Rajon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Shahapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	380
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,313	250	250	dv Rs 12½	332½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	212½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	675
Sassoon and Allapoe	2,000	400	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatsunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	740
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	300
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	505

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Rowchee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	580	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125 dv Rs12½		150xd
Breol's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	5,000	500	80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Oottoor Subramadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92½xd
Motisetl Co	5,125	400	400	Nil	340
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	480
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	1,950
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	650
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	200
Yolkart	—	1,000	1	0 dvd Rs50	1,060xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,450
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	800	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	230
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	12	225xd
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,80	350	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	342
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	2,500	100	100	Nil	
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co	1,800	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs8	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					guar.
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	4100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
S.B. & C. I. R.	—	& 18	—	do.	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-13 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	38 "
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10 "
Do. new	"	27-9
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10
Sovereigns	"	17-14
Do. Dragons	"	17-11
Silver	"	36
Do. 1/2	"	36-2
Carolus	"	208-0
Mexican	"	192-0
Venus Piece	"	208-0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, 8-30 p.m., Gospel Address to Young Men, by Rev. H. A. Crane, M. A. Sacred Part Songs by Y. M. C. A. Choir.
Alliance Cotton Manufactoring Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Golf, One Round Handicap.
B. V. R. Dance, Town Hall.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will not be a game to-day (Friday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Verona, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow, (Saturday).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

MARINE BATTALION BAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play in public until further notice, having gone to Santa Cruz for their annual course of musketry.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,817, the daily average being 193, and the total of new patients 875.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 3,671, daily average being 122, and the total of new admission 1,723.—Parsis, 954; Hindus, 603; other castes, 171. The number of children vaccinated was 61.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.—"The secretary, Gocouldas Tejpal Charities, acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 50 contributed, through the "Bhatia Mitra Mandal," by Messrs. Lakhmidas Bhimji and Vallabhdas Jamnadas, to the Gocouldas Tejpal Destitute Bhatia Relief Fund.

A VESSEL SUNK IN THE HARBOUR.—On Tuesday night, a cotia, which was coming into Bombay from Jafferabad with a cargo of bones, struck against a rock off Sassoon's dock, the tide being then low. The vessel began to fill in water, and went completely under next morning. The crew, however, got off safely, and came to the shore in their own small boats.

THE ORIGINAL ALFRED THEATRICAL COMPANY.—From an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the members of this company give an interesting performance of "Leila; or, the Star of Mangralia," at the Gaiety Theatre, to-night. The piece abounds in sallies of wit and humour, and as it is placed in the hands of experienced actors, we have no doubt there will be a crowded and appreciative audience.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—The annual general meeting of the members of this club will be held at the rooms of the Ripon Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock. The annual dinner of the club will follow the meeting. At 9 p.m., there will be a social gathering of the members and their friends. The committee have drawn up a very attractive programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and scenes from Shakespears. A large number of ladies have been invited to the entertainment.

STEALING FIREWORKS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Saunders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Gunpat Kanoo, a Hindu lad of fifteen, with house-breaking and theft. The accused removed a plank shutter from the shop of Yusufali Mungalji, a dealer in crackers and firework materials. He removed crackers worth Rs. 3-10 from it, and made away with the same. The police being informed, they traced the offence to accused. The magistrate convicted the boy, and ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory for four years.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, at the Royal Bombay Yatch Club, this evening, commencing at 5-45 :—

March	Les Gardes Nobles — Schrammel.
Overture	Fest — Lutzing.
Valse	Autre Fois — Waldteufel.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville — Planquette.
Dance	Iola — Royle.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia — Donizetti.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN THE HIGH COURT.—Inspector Nelmes, yesterday, charged William Smyth, a European, aged thirty years, before Mr. J. Saunders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with disorderly behaviour. Mr. Nelmes told the court that accused suddenly rose from his seat while the trial of Fonseeca was proceeding at the Sessions Court, and shouted out "He was satisfied that no strychnine was found in Duarte's stomach." This was tantamount to disturbing the proceedings of the court. The accused expressed his regret for what had occurred, and explained that he had been ailing for some time, and the doctor had prescribed to him potash bromide, with strict instructions not to take any kind of alcohol with it. Before going to hear the proceedings at the Sessions Court, he had taken the drug, and being unmindful of medical advice, he had two drinks. He had some recollections of what had transpired in the court. Mr. Nelmes said that accused seemed to have taken more than two pegs at any rate; however, he was immediately removed from the court, and his *gurbar* did not last over a minute. The magistrate fined him ten rupees, and remarked that it was a lucky thing the presiding Judge did not commit him to jail for contempt of court. His Worship felt sure that the gentlemen of the jury could not have been affected or influenced by such remarks.

THE MEMON ASSAULT CASE.—Agajan Khan, Ghiga Dada Mian, Jan Mahomed Suleman, and Isaac Suleman, appeared again at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistarte, to answer the charge of assaulting Jacob Ebrahim, on the 30th July last, at Memon Mohollа. Mr. Roughton, solicitor, appeared for complainant, while the accused conducted their own defence. The magistrate remarked that the evidence for the prosecution was practically uncontradicted. Accused had caused hurt to complainant by means of sticks. Witnesses were found to be afraid of giving evidence against the accused, but their statements were neither unreliable nor exaggerated. The accused had gone to the verandah of a house where the complainant was lying asleep, and without any provocation assaulted him with bamboo sticks. Mr. Roughton intimated that the first and third accused were young men, and led into such offences by the fourth accused. They were now undergoing a sentence passed on them, and the complainant did not wish to get them punished very severely. The fourth accused had become a terror to the Mohollа, and Mr. Roughton asked his Worship to make an example of him. He had twice before been convicted, and had a record of bad conduct. In passing the order of the court, the magistrate sentenced the first and third accused to one month, the second to four months, and the fourth to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A WORK OF INDIAN ART.—That the skilled hand of the Indian artizan has not lost its cunning is brought very prominently to notice in an elaborate screen, which, after a prolonged labour of four years, has just been completed for Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The article, which is a triumph in the intricacies of wood-carving, is the work of six local carpenters, who have accomplished their task with a neatness and accuracy in the minutest details which is simply marvellous. But while the wood-carving itself is deserving of the highest encomiums, the *piece de resistance*—an enormous metal shield, forming the centre piece—is a work of art which, however Western cult and ingenuity may succeed in copying and placing on the market, Eastern designs can never possibly equal the genuine article. The shield displays in *repousse* work, in medallions, the twenty-four *avatars* or miniatures of the "Ramyanum." The incident of each incarnation is so clearly defined that the initiated would be led to imagine the work was cast in a mould. There is absolutely no flaw, every detail being worked out with marvellous *finesse*. It is a thousand pities that, with the advent of Western civilization, such works of Indian art should not be in greater demand in the country where they are produced, and that Mr. Tellery should find it necessary to send it to England, where they are better appreciated. It is complained that the Indian artizan is not, in these days, equal to producing high-finished work, but those who make this complaint seem to forget that there are workmen and workmen, and, wherever placed, the labourer is always willing to give equal return if he is properly rewarded. This is exactly what Mr. Tellery has always kept in view. His has been one incessant labour to preserve Indian art, and in his endeavour to revive the best traditions of that school, which is fast becoming obsolete, he has spared neither pains nor money. How far he has succeeded is evidenced by the univeral patronage which he has always received. In the manufacturing establishments which he maintains he never permits the introduction of Western ideas, and is thus helping—and, may it not be said, reviving?—to retain Indian arts in their integrity. The screen to which we have drawn attention is about to be sent to England by an early mail, and those interested would do well to pay Mr. Tellery's establishment in Hornby Row a visit.

THE ELK HILL COFFEE COMPANY.

OUR advertisement columns of a few days ago gave space to the prospectus of "The Elk Hill Coffee Estates and Land Exploration Co., Limited," which has just been brought in London with a capital of £100,000. The company has been formed to take over as a going concern the coffee estates and other property of Mr. James Chisholm, of Coorg, the well known and successful coffee planter in Mysore. The present issue of share capital is divided into 32,000 preference shares and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The books of the firm have been submitted to a firm of chartered accountants in London of good position, and the result shows an average annual profit of £7,700. This profit, the prospectus points out, is equal to the payment of 6 per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares. The vendor takes £20,000 on behalf of himself and friends in ordinary shares. On the Board of directors appear the names of two former Chief Commissioners of Coorg, namely, Colonel Henderson, C.S.I., and General Cole, and it is stated that both of these gentlemen are well acquainted with the property, having visited it in their official capacity under Government, and they consider that the property is one of the very best for coffee cultivation. The prospectus makes provision for application for shares from intending Indian subscribers. The concern appears influentially brought out, and while it does not lie within our province to express any opinion beyond the present notice, the further particulars contained in the prospectus will no doubt have the attention of the investing public.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A SUIT AGAINST A STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

HAJEE SUCCOOR HAJEE CASSUM VS. THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE plaintiff asked judgment against the defendant-company for Rs. 6,084-7-0, being the amount of damages sustained by him on account of the company having supplied an unseaworthy vessel for the carriage of his goods, and also for Rs. 1,000 as damages for loss of interest and profit, and further interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date of the suit, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the company.

The plaintiff's case was this. In March, 1893, the company contracted with the plaintiff to carry on board their vessel, the s. s. Mobile, 664 packages of various goods from Bombay to Mozambique, Quilimane, and Delagoa Bay. The plaintiff having shipped all the goods, the company gave him mates' receipts for the packages and bills of lading for a part thereof. The contract for the carriage of the goods for which the mates' receipts were given was the same as in the case of the other goods carried by the same steamer, and bills of lading similar to those granted to other shippers ought to have been given for the same. The goods were loaded on the s.s. Mobile at the Prince's Dock, and on the 18th March, 1893, it was found that the vessel was so unfit for the voyage and so unseaworthy as to have sprung a leak and to have five feet of water in her hold. It was discovered there was a large hole in the bottom of the steamer. She was surveyed by the surveyors of the Port Trust. The plaintiff said that the company did not supply a seaworthy vessel or a vessel reasonably fit for the voyage, by reason of which the plaintiff's goods became much damaged by salt water that penetrated into the interior of the steamer, and the goods were landed in a very damaged condition; the company therein committing a breach of the contract they had made with the plaintiff. The company declined to give plaintiff bills of lading for the goods for which he held mates' receipts without prepayment of freight, although the whole of the goods had been destroyed and were wholly lost to the plaintiff.

The company, in their defence, denied that they were in any way liable to the plaintiff for the damage sustained by his goods. They denied that they did not supply a seaworthy vessel, or that the plaintiff's goods became damaged by salt water, or that the company committed any breach of the contract. At the time when the plaintiff loaded his goods upon the s. s. Mobile, she had no leak and was quite seaworthy. The company relied upon the certificate of survey granted under Act 7 of 1884 on the 29th October, 1892, and upon the reports of the survey held upon the vessel after the leak therein was discovered. Under the conditions contained in the bills of lading, subject to which the plaintiff's goods were received on board the vessel, the company was in no way responsible for the damage caused to the goods. Under the same conditions, the freight for the goods was prepayable in Bombay whether the ship was lost or not lost; and it was a condition precedent to the right of the plaintiff to claim damages for non-delivery of or injury to his goods that the freight for the same should have been paid or tendered to the company. The plaintiff had failed to pay or tender the freight; and the company submitted that he was on that account debarred from enforcing against them his alleged claim. It was a condition in the bills of lading under which the plaintiff's goods were shipped that any claim for short delivery or damage done to the goods, and all other claims whatsoever, should be made within two months of the date of the steamer's arrival at the port of the consignment at the port of Bombay. The vessel sailed on her voyage for Mozambique, for which port the goods were shipped, and arrived there on the 10th May, 1893, but the plaintiff failed to make any claim in respect of the goods within two months of the day of arrival at the port of consignment. The company submitted that the plaintiff was bound by the aforesaid condition and was not entitled to recover from them any sum in respect of the goods. The plaintiff had suffered no damage, and the company submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES AT BANARES.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE SEPOYS AND POLICE.

A SERIOUS disturbance occurred at Benares on Monday, in the city between men of the 19th Bengal Infantry and the police.

For some time ill-feeling has prevailed between them, and on the occasion of the Dussera festival some sepoys were hustled by the police, and again the other day five sepoys are said to have been beaten by the police, which further exasperated the men, who were determined on revenge.

Accordingly it appears that last Sunday evening, at dusk, a strong party of sepoys quietly left the lines, and went to Dalkimandi Lane in the city with the object of attacking the police; but the latter had news of their approach, and retreated to the Kotwali, followed by the sepoys, who in their progress smashed the lamps in such shops as the owners had not time to close.

Coming to the Kotwali, in the chowk, a free fight ensued, the police being assisted by city budmashes, armed with lathis, whose services had been previously enlisted, and the police eventually fired two volleys, killing one and wounding several other sepoys, besides which two others had their arms broken, and sustained other injuries from lathi blows.

Beyond these two wounded men the police made no captures.

The news of the disturbance being sent to Mr. Cobb, Magistrate, he with Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, Adjutant of the Regiment, drove off rapidly to the city, followed by Mr. W. J. Prince, D. S. Police, with other officers and a large number of police, both mounted and foot; but before their arrival at the scene of the disturbance the sepoys had dispersed and rapidly regained their lines, where, on Captain R. R. Renton, officiating in command, having the roll called, only the above three men were found missing.

Considering further help might be necessary, Major F. E. V. Taylor, Derbyshire Regiment, commanding the station, turned out his men, the assembly sounding at 10 at night. The wing fell in sharply on their barrack square, but after learning that things were again quiet and their services not needed, were dismissed to their beds.

THE value of search-lights writes the Lahore paper appears, to have been overlooked in Chitral, as it was neglected in Waziristan, and as it has been overlooked at Home. Yet the star shell, which in both expeditions was proved to have been of use, was something in the nature of a search-light, for which however, it is at best a poor substitute. Nothing would have more effectually prevented 'sniping' and night rushes than a search-light, and it can scarcely be contended that the provision of a portable electric machine for the light was beyond the resources of the military authorities. With a decent search-light the occupation of night marauders should be scotched, and even an ordinary "flare," such as is used at sea, or, perhaps, the common Roman candle would be of use on picquet in future warfare, should a suitable search-light not be invented.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co, Bombay

A STABBING AFFRAY AT FALKLAND ROAD.

ON Wednesday night, Tanaji Jagoobhai, a cart-owner, was stabbed in the abdomen by Vishnu Fatia, a cart-driver, with a knife. The assailant ran away, and was not arrested until yesterday afternoon. Tanaji was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where his deposition was taken by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate. It appeared that the accused was engaged to drive a cart owned by complainant. They frequently quarrelled with each other as accused did not earn sufficient money in complainant's opinion by way of cart-hire. On Tuesday evening they had a dispute about a bond for Rs. 30 passed by accused in favour of a Parsee, and for which complainant had stood security. From words they came to blows, the complainant slapping the accused in the face. On Wednesday night they again met in a stable at Falkland Road, when complainant demanded from Vishnu the sum of Rs. 30, for which he had stood security. Vishnu, thereupon, said that he was willing to satisfy the debt, and so saying he drew a knife from his pocket and drove it into complainant's abdomen. Several persons, who were standing close by, were struck with terror and unable to render any assistance. They, however, cried out for the police. Accused, on seeing that he was in danger of being arrested, at once took to his heels, and notwithstanding the diligent search made by the police, his whereabouts were not traced that night. Yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, he was arrested by Subedar Roshanali, and taken to Mr. Crummey, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, by whose order he was charged before Mr. Hamilton, at the Mazagon Police Court, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Tanaji. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further enquiries. Tanaji, who had fainted from loss of blood when the police arrived, was at once removed to the hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he is reported to be progressing favourably.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 8th October, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th, 9 feet 11 inches against 12 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Standing kharif crops good, but damage anticipated from drought. Preparations for rabi cultivation commenced. Barani cultivation suffering on account of scanty rainfall. Agricultural stock good.

Shika pur.—River 4 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Kharif crops generally poor. Preparations for rabi crops begun. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Kharif reaping in progress. Crops more or less poor. Rabi sowing begun. Fodder insufficient.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Reaping of early crops commenced in taluka Jacobabad. Ploughing for rabi crops in progress in taluka Kashmor.

Thar and Parkar.—Light rain in desert tracts, maximum 40 cents in Chachra. Emigration continues. Cattle suffering from insufficiency of fodder.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th October 1895).—Bajri being reaped. Rice, pulse, and other crops withering for want of rain. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Modasa. Fodder supply plentiful. Prices continue normal.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of some of the kharif crops progressing. Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample. More rain wanted for rice crops.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th October 1895.).—No rain during week; one or two showers required throughout the district. Early sown bajri, kodra and rice being reaped. All the late sown standing crops are in need of rain, without which the yield will be below average. Rain also wanted for rabi cultivation. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week 24 cents only in the Vagra Taluka; for season maximum 27 inches 64 cents in Broach, minimum 17 inches 75 cents in Amod. Rain insufficient throughout all the talukas. Standing crops in good condition except rice, kodra, cotton and bajri crops, which badly require more rain. Sowing of winter jowari, til, wheat and gram in progress. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 5th October 1895).—Slight rain in the Jalalpor, Chikhli, Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi talukas, maximum at Bulsar 2 inches, minimum at Chikhli 10 cents; for season maximum at Bulsar 63 inches 84 cents, minimum at Olpad 21 inches 40 cents. Standing crops in fair condition. More rain wanted for rice crop, kodra, nagli and pulses. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week at Dhulia 1 inch 12 cents, average in the district 15 cents; for season at Dhulia 27 inches 59 cents, average in the district 23 inches 65 cents. More rain wanted for rabi crops in the talukas of Taloda, Sindkheda and Jamner. Reaping of til and bajri in progress. Land being prepared and sown for rabi crops in places. State of standing crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 7th October 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at Peint 2 inches 70 cents, minimum at Nandgaon 3 cents; for season at Nasik 27 inches 42 cents. Land being prepared for rabi cultivation and sowing of rabi crops in progress in places. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 1·04 inches on 8th, total to date 63·95, being 5·43 below average. Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 2nd, 3rd and 8th, 1° warm on 4th, and nil on 5th, 6th and 7th. Vapour in air excessive on 2nd and 8th, normal from 3rd to 7th. Abnormal wind southerly on 2nd, and northerly on 6th; wind normal on all other days. Thunder and lightning on 2nd.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 1 inch 44 cents at Mahad minimum 2 cents at Pen; none at Alibaz. More rain wanted in three talukas. Weeding completed. Crops, fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Slight rain everywhere, maximum 3 inches 68 cents in Khed, minimum 2 cents in Ratnagiri. Reaping of early crops in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects fair.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 76 cents, for season 26 inches 11 cents; slight rain during week throughout the district except in taluka Maval and petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka, maximum 1 inch 60 cents at Sirur, minimum 3 cents at Dhond. More rain wanted in talukas Maval and Junnar, where the total fall is insufficient. Standing kharif crops doing well. Sowing of Rabi crops in progress throughout the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district except in Kopargoan, maximum 1 inch 95 cents at Shrigonda, minimum 1 cent at Akola; for season maximum 33 inches 11 cents at Sheogaon, minimum 15 inches 99 cents at Akola. Sowing of jowari in progress and of wheat and gram commenced. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 5th October 1895).—Rain for week at Sholapur 78 cents, Barsi 3 inches 18 cents, Madha 2 inches 8 cents, Karmala 51 cents, Pandharpur 2 inches 12 cents, Sangola 3 inches 63 cents, and Malsiras 1 inch 63 cents; for season maximum at Barsi 36 inches 79 cents, minimum at Malsiras 23 inches 69 cents. Karif crops in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops in progress except in Sangola, where it is stopped owing to excessive moisture. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock fair. Price of jowari steady.

Satara.—Rain sufficient throughout the district. Rabi sowing continues.

Bijapur.—Rain during the week at Bijapur 4 inches 58 cents, India 4 inches 9 cents, Sindgi 2 inches 67 cents, Bagalkot 2 inches 53 cents, Badami 1 inch 79 cents, Hungund 1 inch 9 cents, Bagevadi 93 cents, Muddebihal 92 cents. Rain sufficient for the present. Standing crops good. Rabi sowing progressing.

Belgaum.—Good rain throughout the district, varying from 1 inch 97 cents at Belgaum to 8 inches 74 cents at Chikodi. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock general in good condition. Rabi sowings in progress.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the district, varying from 4 inches 49 cents in Navalgund to 41 cents in Ron. Sowing of wheat commenced; that of cotton almost completed.

Kanara.—Rain in all talukas. Rice harvest commenced on coast. Other standing crops generally good. Garden crops and sugarcane thriving. Agricultural stock good.

Rajkot.—Sowing of wheat and gram and watering of sugarcane continue. Harvesting of bajri commenced in some places.

Wadhwan.—Harvesting of bajro commenced. Water and fodder sufficient.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock fair. Standing crops in fair condition, but want of rain felt in all the talukas.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible; they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering in the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD ON COU

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with lids.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 11, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 C. B. chestnut pony about 13½, aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay waler, about 8 years' old, goes in single and double harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram in very good order.

AUCTION SALE OF DUMAULT'S PATENT MEDICINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A quantity of Dumault's Patent Medicines, Syrups, Hypophosphite of lime, santal oil capsules, Matico Injection, Matico capsules, Fruit Julien, Morrhol capsules of Cod Liver Oil, Matico cigarettes Dussart's Syrup, Sarsaparilla, Purgative Pills, Copaiba capsules &c.

These drugs have arrived per s. s. Mirzapur last week, and will be sold in small lots to suit all the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S FRESH OILMANSTORES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

5 cases Swiss milk milkmaid brand, 3 cases Crosse and Blackwell's vin-gar, 5 cases jam, raspberry, strawberry, and apricot, 1 case tart fruits, 1 case gooseberry tart fruits, 1 case Lea and Perrin's sauce, 4 cases mixed pickle, 2 cases table vinegar.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL SCOTCH WHISKY AND BEST AUSTRALIAN WINES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

10 cases 15 years' old Scotch Whisky with printed certificates.
1 case two doz. flasks very old brandy.
7 cases best Australian wines, claret, hock, chablis, sherry, and port.

On SUNDAY, the 13th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plate of re, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging ker sine lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, large Brussels carpets, &c., the property of the Raja of Radhunpore.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST HORSES.

Under instructions from the Adjutant, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club:—

25 Arab and Persian horses. The horses are young and fast, and are mostly hacks and troppers.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gwalia Tank Road, teak and blackwood, French-polished household furniture, consisting of chairs, cupboards, almyras, wardrobes, teapoys, cabinets, bedsteads, wall brackets, &c., the property of different carpenters, going to their native country.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery ware, plateware, one sweet-toned harmonium by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engravings and pictures, Persian and Brussell's carpets, one handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful Arab horse and harness, &c., the property of R. C. McINTYRE, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 11, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Landed Properties on the Breach Candy or Girgaum Road and on the Government House Road at Parel advertised to take place yesterday and to-day, is POSTPONED to the 6th and 7th of November next.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo-street, Fort, below the offices of Messrs. Volkart Bros., the remaining stock-in-trade of Ahmed Noor Mahomed and Co., dissolving partnership, consisting of teak and blackwood household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, marble tables, chiffoniers, cabinets, almyras, wardrobes, clothes presses, glass cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c.

The property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichund Harruckchund and Choonilal Motichund ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Manockchund Kapoorchund ..... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the Defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz.:—

2 bhikhyalis containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamond ruby and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galuband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties.
1 pair pearls (maga) weighing about 23½ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36½ rutties.
3 brilliant pairs and 1 brilliant weighing in all 25½ rutties.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rutties.
1 bundle of pearls containing 43 beads.
1 gold hook.

The property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Alice Building," Hornby Row, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" offices, the very valuable and artistic-seasoned black and teakwood complete suits of dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture of superior polish and workmanship, made after English design, complete drawing-room suits, lined with rich silk tapestry and velvet, elegant revolving and plain topped office tables, handsome chiffoniers and cabinets, book-presses, very handsome and strong-made single and double mirror door almyras, dressing and washhand tables to match, easy and light chairs of various designs, marble-topped tables, ottomans, brass tables, teapoys, chairs, cradle, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—The above furniture is of superior workmanship and of new design and is well worth a visit.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of gray, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

4 gold open-faced English watch with chain.
1 gold hunting watch by John Jones.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Ernest Kaps.
1 English-made gentleman's saddle.

The property of a gentleman, consisting a collection of old china, blue, round, and square, large size jars with covers, flower vases, table ornaments, and Bombay pottery works vases suitable for presents.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and pier tables, conversation couches, easy arm, and without arm chairs, sideborn, wardrobe, almyra, bedstand, &c.

By order of the concerned, as on account and at the risk of Abdul Cadur Abdul Hussain (Moorea):—

87 wet. Hubbuck's zinc paint in 7 lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Anandi, woman, consisting of gold kuddas, earrings, wearing apparel, copper and brass vessels, pictures, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. DANIEL KIRK, consisting of tin dispatch boxes, Masonic apron, copper and silver coins, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 Japanese jinricksha.

And any others carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ROAD, NEAR DHUN MILLS.

On TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Pemibai widow of Vallian Dayaram and on account and at the risk of Purshotum Fakeerchund in persuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 6th day of June 1891 the following property viz:—

All that piece of Government Koras Freehold ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Elphinstone Road in the registration subdistrict of Bombay outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 40 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2494 and Street No. 6 B and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 76 and 197, new No. 11935 and new survey No. D 2628 and bounded on the west by a passage half of which belongs to this property and the other half to the adjoining house of Aga Mahomed Allimahomed on the north by the said Elphinstone Road and on the south by the said water course.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 11, 1895.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

A PER'ETUAL INAM VILLAGE in PANWEL TALUKA, containing two thousand acres of Kharif Workus and Bagait Land, and yielding an annual Revenue of about RUPEES SIX THOUSAND (susceptible of larg increase), is available FO t SALE with all the Proprietary Rights. The village has a Salubrious climate, and is about two hours' journey from Bombay. Its GARDEN, which contains seven hundred grafted Mango trees, with other flower and fruit trees, is situated at a selected site, having a commodious storied BUNGALOW in the middle for residence.

OTHER PROPERTIES of large and small amounts in and out of Bombay are also to be sold.

For further particulars and inspection of documents, apply to the Undersigned.

RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Engineer and Licensed Surveyor,
and a Member of Panwel Taluka Local Board.

OFFICE—No. 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

RESIDENCE—No. 11, Kandewadi, near Tram Road, Bombay.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO

RAILWAY ENGINEERS

AND

BRICK BURNERS.

BULL'S PATENT

Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.

Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from

GORDON, STEWART & Co.,

5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are Specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy Sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign Remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the

"Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD, AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, Best special made household furnitures, belonging to a well-known Gentleman going to England at once. It consists of dining table, chairs, easy chairs, sets of suites, marble top dressing, and washing tables, sideboards, cupboards, almirahs, chest of drawers, semi-grand square piano, in good order, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, earrings, collar buttons, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose diamonds, ruby, emeralds, pearls, scarf pins, gold chains, brooches, and best silver watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, October 11, 1895.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 10

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills, in London yesterday the 50 lakhs offered were all taken by Calcutta, at 1s. 1 27-32d., which shows an advance of ¼d. on last week's regular allotment price, and of 1-32d. on the highest rate obtained for extra Bills allotted meantime. Extra allotments were made yesterday of 2½ lakhs on Bombay, and a small amount on Madras at the enhanced rate of 1s. 1 7-8d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it 1s. 1 5-8d.

Consols were again 1-16 per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 107¼; but other Stock Exchange quotations were unchanged. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 31d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was ¾ cent. dearer, at 67¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·87½ dollars. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent. to 100¾; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs 25 25.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 29½s. per 416lbs., buyers, shipment this and or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; and Linseed at 35s. per 416 lbs. buyers, same shipment, to the same port, market firm.

An advance of 1-16d took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 25-32d. per lb., and American Arrivals were higher to the same extent in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 47-64d. for October deliveries, and 4 25-32d. for February-March. Other quotations were all unchanged. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

At New York yesterday an advance of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 9 3-16 cents per lb., and January Futures were 18 points higher, at 9·13 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales; and the total figures for this season's crop to yesterday's date, compare as undernoted with those in the two previous years for the same period:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Wednesday's Receipts	45,000	45,000	36,000
Four days' do.	195,000	215,000	180,000
Since 1st September...	706,000	925,000	741,000

Local consumers have been entirely out of our Cotton market to-day; but the business reported for exporters' account sums up 1,900 bales, consisting of purchases of 300 "Fine" Dhollera, at Rs. 225; and 200 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 207; Bengal, at Rs. 193; and Compta, at Rs. 217; and contracts for 1,000 "Fine" Bhownugger of the new crop, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 217 per candy; the market having closed steady at an advance of Re. 1 in prices.

With the exception of an inch at Bellary, where it was acceptable, no rain fell over any portion of the Cotton area, after the beginning of the week, and the plants were flourishing in favourable weather and maturing in those districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles where picking had not actually begun. At Khangaum, in the latter circle, the plants were ready for picking in some places, and the crop was excellent. At Broach, the crop could scarcely look better than it did this morning. In the Dhollera circle the plants were doing well; but further rain was still needed in the Dhollera and Bhownugger districts—urgently in the latter.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both remained steady makets to-day with a moderate export business passing in both; and the only change in quotations is an advance of 1 to 2 annas per cwt in the price of *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed*, at Rs. 6-1-0 to Rs 6-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,144	bales.
Wheat	6,495	cwts.
Rapeseed	539	"
Gingellyseed	2,922	"
Castorseed	2,659	"
Rice	3,679	"

FREIGHTS have been quiet, and in the absence of takers of tonnage, may be called rather weaker. October steamers are now willing to accept 3d. less than they would take last week.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits; 1s. 1 13-16d. for forward Telegraphic being also quoted, a moderate amount of business being done, all round, at the above quotations; also forward three months' Bills for 1896, at 1s. 1 15-16d. Calcutta came to-day steady to firm, and locally we close steady at opening quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 7-8d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight.....	1·46¼	"

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1 13-16d; and sterling. Credits at 3 months' sight, 1s. 1 29-32d. to 15-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 109 5-16 and 109 1-8 for Money and Account respectively, and rates fell 1-16 per cent. in a weak, market, closing at 109 3-8 for cash, and 109 3-16 for the next settlement.

SHARES.—This market has been almost without movement to-day, the feeling having been steady and prices as before, the only changes in our list this evening being a decline of Rs. 15, in Presidency Mill shares and of Rs. 5 each, in Swadeshi and Manockjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-3
Bar Silver	31

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

ADEN, OCT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 10.

The s.s. Australia left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.
The s.s. Borneo left here, at 1 p.m., to-day.
The s.s. Khedive left here, at noon, to-day, and is expected in Bombay at 4 p.m., on Sunday next.

HONGKONG, OCT. 10.

The s.s. Rosetta left here this afternoon.

KURRACHEE, OCT. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.
Malls for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 13th, and 30th of each month.
Bhamo route to China interrupted in or near Tingyueh.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.
Cable Maranham-para interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 9.

10 p.m.	81·3

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

6 a.m.	77·9
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	87·9
6 p.m.	86·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—October 7, at Madras, the wife of Captain T Baker, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.
BLAKENEY—September 30, at Naini Tal, N-W P, the wife of Captain W E Albemarle Blakeney, of a daughter.
FILOSE—September 19, at Gwalior, Morar, the wife of Major Sir Clement Filose, K S G, His Highness Maharaja Sindia's Staff of a son.
HINCHEY—September 10, at Allahabad, the wife of M H Hinchey, Superintendent, Pioneer Press, Allahabad of a son.
HOOPER—October 5 at Kelso Villa, Ootacamund, the wife of David Hooper, of a daughter.
LOCKHART—October 5, at Sewan, Sarun, the wife of R Stewart Lockhart, of a daughter.
OAKES—October 3, at Dunedin, Kasauli, the wife of M P R Oakes, Esq, 5th Lancers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CRAW—September 29, at Lo'a Tea Plantation, Almora, N-W P, India, of congestion of the brain, Minnie, the dearly beloved wife of James Craw, aged 42 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1895.

ONE of the most remarkable murder cases ever investigated in the Bombay High Court terminated on Wednesday with the conviction of Francis Xavier Fonseca, by the unanimous verdict of a special jury, on the charge of causing the death of Anacleto Duarte by administering to him a strychnine pill. As might have been expected from the tone of his summing up, Mr. Justice Starling expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict, and sentenced the prisoner to death for what he described as a cruel and heartless murder. The motive for the crime was one with which the modern system of life insurance has made newspaper readers painfully familiar. It is sad to reflect that the facilities which exist for enabling a man to make provision for his family in the event of his demise are turned by unscrupulous men in such instances as that before us into a means of making money at the cost of the life of the policy-holder. If Duarte had not effected an insurance he would in all probability have been alive to-day, and Fonseca would have been saved the gallows. While these isolated instances do not make void the general principle that life insurance is a prudent and valuable method of providing for the unknown future, they do at least open up the enquiry whether some legislative restriction should not be placed on the ability of an insured man to barter away his policy to some one outside the limits of his own family. Life insurance is primarily intended to enable a man to make provision for the wants of his wife and children after his decease, and it should not be prostituted into a system of mere mercenary gambling on the part of outsiders having no personal interest in the life of the assured. Fonseca actually boasted of his "luck" when talking to his friends regarding the death of Duarte. And well he might, for after the funeral there seemed very little likelihood of the crime being discovered. Weeks passed away without anything occurring, at least so far as the discovery of the crime was concerned, to cause Fonseca alarm. But slowly and surely a chain of circumstantial evidence was being forged around him, and his sin was finding him out. The statements he made to Mr. Ellis, the agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, were peculiar and contradictory, and it was therefore decided to contest the claim. The correspondence which followed between the agent of the company and Mr. Hemming, Fonseca's solicitor, only made Mr. Ellis more doubtful than ever, and he communicated with the Commissioner of Police. There is too great a tendency on the part of insurance companies to pay claims even in cases which seem suspicious, in order to retain a reputation for the prompt discharge of liabilities and for generosity towards beneficiaries. It is understood to be a great assistance to companies in obtaining new work to have the credit of not being "over-particular." But there are higher considerations than those of mere business expediency which should lead insurance managers to exercise considerable caution in suspicious cases, especially where the claimant is not a member of the family of the deceased. In bringing the question of the circumstances attending Duarte's death to the notice of the police, Mr. Ellis was discharging a public duty. The result of his having done so is to afford a useful object lesson that will not fade from the public mind for years to come, showing first the folly of any one effecting an insurance on his life in favour of unprincipled and habitually impecunious men, outside the limits of his own family, and secondly the terrible risks run in the commission of a crime like that of which Fonseca has been adjudged guilty.

Superintendent Brewin was put in charge of the investigation by the Police Commissioner, and, in conjunction with Superintendent Macdermott and Inspector Fleming, pieced together the scattered links of evidence in a manner that would have done credit to any detective office in the world. The insinuations conveyed in the cross-examination of witnesses that the case had been "got-up" by the police, were rightly condemned as "monstrous" by Mr. Macpherson, who pertinently asked whether it was to be believed that Mr. Brewin was such a simpleton as to concoct such a grave case, and place himself in the power of any of the numerous witnesses to turn round and blast his well-earned reputation. As the learned Judge remarked in summing up, none of the facts brought out in cross-examination supported the view of any tampering with evidence on the part of the police, and it is worthy of note that in the powerful speech of Mr. Russell on behalf of his client, no attempt was made to uphold the contention, beyond a reference to the probability of some of the witnesses having had conversations with subordinate members of the force. In his written statement the prisoner made some serious allegations against another class of officialdom—that to which he himself has belonged. By way of showing how it was he was enabled to lend Duarte the large sum of money he alleged as a *quid pro quo* for the assignment of the assurance policy to him, the prisoner threw a fierce light on the "tricks of the trade" in a manner calculated to make his former colleagues feel somewhat uneasy. His own salary as bailiff of the Small Causes Court was twenty rupees a month, but he declared that by exacting so-called "presents" from suitors, his takings amounted to from Rs. 450 to Rs. 600 per month. "It has always been kept a great secret," he remarked, "that the bailiffs in the Small Causes Court earn as much as some of the Small Causes Court Judges or a Presidency Magistrate." In estimating the truth or otherwise of this statement, a liberal allowance must be made for the desire under which the prisoner laboured to prove that his income was considerable. But the general knowledge of the public on this subject is sufficient to lead most people to the conclusion that there is a considerable substratum of truth in what the prisoner said. There is a widely prevalent and well-founded belief that the low rate of remuneration obtaining in some subordinate departments of the public service has a most demoralising effect upon the men employed, who come to regard as a prescriptive right additions by methods which will not bear investigations to the beggarly pittance they receive. The argument that so long as there are plenty of men ready to accept these low salaries it is unnecessary to raise the rate of pay, gives an implied sanction to the levy of blackmail, for it is the "perquisites" which applicants for these posts have in view. It is useless to expect to purify the lower branches of the public service, until honest men are attracted to them by rates of pay sufficient at least to do away with the plea of necessity for blackmail. When this is done the heads of departments will be better able to vigorously attempt to crush corruption on the part of their subordinates.

It is quite true that Fonseca was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but it is also true that that evidence if not absolutely complete in every detail, was sufficient to remove all reasonable doubt as to the man's guilt. The attempts made to discredit the theory that death was due to strychnine poison utterly broke down, before the evidence of Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government. By a strange coincidence the man from whom Fonseca obtained the poison died a few days after Duarte's demise. But there was a Mahomedan eye-witness to the transaction, whose evidence, although uncorroborated, was evidently regarded by the Jury as quite trustworthy. The influence Fonseca had established over Duarte, who was a man of weak mind, was shown to have been very great. He was indeed the poor man's evil genius, and led him into the habit of excessive drinking with the evident intention, according to the theory of the prosecution, of undermining his health and weakening such limited powers of will as he possessed. On the morning of Duarte's death he had been drinking with Fonseca, and an hour after reaching home died under a fit of convulsions and spasms, all the symptoms being those of arsenical poisoning. Before his decease the poor man told his wife that Fonseca had given him a pill, and he had a bitter taste in his mouth. It is a most extraordinary feature of the case that notwithstanding this statement on the part of the dying man, Mrs. Duarte made no communication whatever to the police, and although her female neighbours shared her suspicions, the crime would have remained undiscovered but for the action taken by Mr. Ellis. This indifference on the part of Mrs. Duarte is all the more remarkable since she had often had reason to complain of the evil influence of Fonseca over her husband. Fonseca did not attend the funeral, but busied himself in obtaining a certificate, granted without proper enquiry by a medical man, that the cause of death was epileptic fever. Later on he obtained from another medical practitioner a certificate that death was due to cough and fever, and his whole conduct after the event was quite consistent with the theory of his guilt. These are the main features of evidence, but there were many other facts established during the trial pointing as plainly as circumstantial evidence can to Fonseca as the man who had wilfully and maliciously caused the death of his weak and too confiding friend for the sake of mercenary gain.

THE Volunteer movement is under prominent notice at present in England, there being two proposals concerning the citizen soldiers now under consideration. First of these is the renewed efforts to establish a Volunteer Reserve, which are said to have received additional support from an influential quarter. The new proposal is that those members who have left their corps through pressure of business or other cause which does not mean a want of sympathy with volunteering, should consent to allow their names to be on the rolls as willing to accept duty in a moment of national emergency. The movement had its inception in London, and now over a dozen London corps, including the Honourable Artillery Company, the Artists' Corps, and the Inns of Court Corps, have subscribed to it. It has had a greater success in Scotland, and the adhesion of both Edinburgh and Glasgow is now announced. Certain of the North of England regiments have also accepted the idea. The expression of sympathy from that quarter is said to have been not so general as had been expected; therefore, a special appeal to the big battalions of the Northern centres is under consideration. The second proposal of interest to the Volunteers is to supply them with the Martini-Metford rifle before the shooting season begins next year. This means the issue of 175,000 rifles. In all probability, we are told, the distribution of the new weapon will begin in the London District, as there adequate ranges exist for the longer range of the new gun. Indeed, says a London correspondent, the weapon with which the Volunteers are to be provided will be an improvement on the Lee-Metford magazine rifle, supplied to the regulars, there being a modification of the rifling to overcome the action of the cordite powder, although the same ammunition can be used in both guns. The rifles supplied to the Volunteers, however, will not be of the magazine type in possession of the regular soldiers. When the change takes place, as is pointed out, this will be the fourth type of rifle supplied to the Volunteer force since its formation thirty years ago.

FRANCE appears determined we shall not have it all our own way on our Burmese frontier, and a correspondent protests against the recent attempt to jockey the British out of a piece of disputed territory by sheer force of bluff. In this case, however, it is held to be exceedingly improbable that the attempt will be successful. The wedge of territory in question, which lies on the Eastern bank of the Mekong, has always belonged to the Shan States. Therefore, it belongs to us as the inheritors of Burma's suzerainty. The French papers, recognising this, are now striving to remind the Chinese that the decennial tribute mission from Burma to Pekin is about due now, and are asking when it is going to start. This mission, as a Paris correspondent points out, was arranged in 1885, when Upper Burma was annexed by the British. China put in her suzerain claims, and as Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin were most anxious not to have China on their hands at that particular moment, it was agreed that the decennial mission to China, bearing two elephants and other presents, should be continued. There was at the time a demand by the Chinese that one or more British officials should accompany the mission, but this was peremptorily refused, and finally it was agreed that the head of the Buddhist religion in Burma—usually called the Buddhist Archbishop—should be the envoy. Three years ago Government received a hint from the Chinese that more than ten years had elapsed since the last mission went. The objection raised by the British Foreign Office was that it has not been customary to go to Pekin, but that the presents were handed over to the frontier officials. Nothing further was done in the matter, but the French Press very kindly enquires how is it that the mission has not gone, and when it will go. We believe we are right in saying that it never has gone since the conquest, and never will go, and that Chinese Ministers are too wise to urge that it shall.

IT is with feelings of deep and widespread regret that the Bombay Presidency parts with that fine and gallant regiment, the Queen's Own 7th Hussars, which sailed yesterday for Natal. The regiment have now completed their term of Indian service, during which they have made themselves extremely popular, especially at Secunderabad (Trimulgherry), and in the Western Presidency, while stationed at Mhow. The 7th Hussars is one of the smartest and most efficient regiments in the British Cavalry. They have also seen plenty of service, and distinguished themselves on many a well-fought field. They shared in the brilliant victory of Dettingen. At Waterloo they gave a good account of the vast array of the enemy opposed to them, and they rendered excellent service throughout the Peninsular War. Later on they took an active part at Lucknow. They bear the distinctions, "Dettingen" and "Orthes." Since the Egyptian campaign, when they rendered excellent service, whenever opportunity occurred for the employment of Cavalry, they have had no opportunity of participating in the sterner glories of war, but their past distinctions and their present efficiency and smartness prove that little doubt need be entertained of the fighting qualities of this gallant regiment. Its sporting and hospitable officers will be much missed, not only at Mhow, where they have contributed enormously to the sport and social pleasures of that little station, but also at Bombay and Poona, and on all the principal race-courses and polo grounds of India, where they have constantly given a brilliant account of themselves. It is with deep regret that we part from so distinguished and popular a regiment. Our loss is, however, the gain of Natal, where they will be stationed for two years before going home. They are to be succeeded at Mhow by the 20th Hussars.

ARCHDEACON Wolfe, of the China Mission, has been reassuring the friends of the massacred missionaries at Kucheng as to the reports of their sufferings having been exaggerated. He says that the sufferings of the unfortunate people were not prolonged. The massacre was of very short duration, and death in most cases practically instantaneous. The reports as to their being tortured and mutilated were untrue. The outbreak was sudden and unexpected, and Mr. Stewart only a few days previously is said to have congratulated his colleagues on the danger from the Vegetarians being ended. In consequence of this a season of devotion and thanksgiving was fixed and held simultaneously with that held in the North of England. As to the cause of the outbreak Archdeacon Wolfe is unable positively to say. But he gives what he believes to be the correct story, when he says that the Vegetarians having given the Mandarin trouble, that official sent to the Viceroy for troops. The soldiers sent were inadequate in number, and no repressive measures could be taken. The Vegetarians attributed the advent of the troops to the intervention of Mr. Stewart, and so they determined to exterminate the foreigners. This story may or may not be true, but, at any rate, it is urged all the evidence goes to show that the outbreak was against the "foreigners" and not against the "Christians." Further, in support of this theory it is shown that the Native converts were left unmolested, and the mission churches were untouched. Archdeacon Wolfe expres

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FURTHER ATTACK ON ARMENIANS.

MANY KILLED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 9.

Advices received from Trebizond state that a body of armed Turks, including some Turkish soldiers, have attacked the Armenians there, and killed many.

GREECE AND THE TROUBLES IN THE EAST.

ATHENS, Oct. 9.

The Greek Government have requested their Consuls in Crete to urge the Cretans to remain calm during the present excitement, as Greece does not wish to become involved in the troubles in the East.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN THE FAR EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.

The "Novoye Vremya" in a telegram from Vladivostock states that three companies of Russian Engineers have started for Manchuria to survey for the railway in that region.

THE FRENCH VICTORY IN MADAGASCAR.

GENERAL DUCHESNE CONGRATULATED.

PARIS, Oct. 10.

A French official despatch states that Antananarivo was occupied by the French forces on the 30th ultimo, after a brilliant action.

Peace negotiations were commenced on the 1st instant, and were concluded the same evening by General Metzenger, the Governor of Antananarivo.

The French Government have telegrahed their congratulations to General Duchesne and his army, and have also appointed General Duchesne a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

In addition to the list of business already tele graphed, a Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act as far as it relates to grants from Crown lands with five verbal amendments was passed without opposition at this morning's meeting of the Council. The remainder amendments introduced were merely formal, the bills being generally dealt with and passed for purely technical reasons.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen have been nominated Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council:—A Cadell, Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces; J. Rees, Madras Civil Service; and G Glendinning, Manager, Bombay-Burma Trading Company.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Reliable information received from Kabul, this morning, states that large gatherings of Sultan Mohammed Khan and Izzat Khan have been dispersed, and that all fighting has been abandoned.

The line in Chitral between Drosh and Dir has been permanently dismantled.

THE CHITRAL MEDAL.

Regarding the Chitral Campaign Medal, it has been suggested by the Government of India, on the recommendation of General Low, that a special medal should be struck instead of the Indian Frontier Clasp. This will in all probability be granted, although the decision of the Home Government is not expected to reach before December.

THE KURRAM GARRISON.

Orders have now been issued for an early reduction of our Kurrum Garrison. Our force there has been reduced by probably one hundred rifles.

THE SHAHZADA.

Prince Nasrullah Khan will be accorded a regal reception in Kandahar, *en route* to Kabul, the leading headsmen having decided to be present there to receive his Highness on arrival.

COLONEL JOHN PENNYCUICK.

Colonel John Pennycuick, Royal Engineers Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, has been created a Companion of the Star of India.

CAMPS-OF-INSTRUCTION.

Sanction has been accorded to the following camps-of-instruction in the Bombay Command:—Mhow District—R. A. Camp, at Badnawar, from the 20th January, 1896, to the 5th February; 3 Batteries attending the Bhilwara R. A. Camp from the 12th to the 22nd February, 1896; 1 Battery attending the Poona District R. A. Camp, at Hinjouri, from 30th December, 1895, to 11th January, 1896; 3 Batteries attending the Deesa District R. A. Camp, at Kharaghoda (dates not settled); 2 Batteries attending the Sind District R. A. Camp, at Liarse (dates not settled); 2 Batteries attending the Mhow camp-of-instruction from the 1st to 15th January, 1896; 3 batteries, 1st British Cavalry, 1 Battery Native Cavalry, 3 Batteries British Infantry, 3 Batteries Native Infantry, and probably one local troops attending the Deesa Camp from the 20th to 25th January, 1896; 2 Batteries 1st Native Cavalry, 2 Companies British Infantry, 3 Native Infantry Regiments, the local Corps, and the Imperial Service Troops attending the Nagpore District Camp from the 13th to the 18th January, 1896; 1 Battery 1st British Infantry and 2 Native Infantry Regiments attending the Quetta District Camp about November—the troops in the district attending.

CRICKET.

In the cricket match, this evening, between the Parsee Baronet Club and Simla, the Simla team made 298 all out, and the Parsees 96 for six wickets.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

POONA, Oct. 10.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst is expected to arrive in Poona on the 19th instant, from Simla. After a week's rest his Excellency will proceed on a short tour in the Southern Mahratta Country, leaving Poona by the Southern Mahratta Railway, on the evening of the 24th instant, for Kolhapur, arriving there on the morning of the 25th. At Kolhapur he will be received on the platform by the Maharajah, the Political Resident, and other officials. Arrangements on an elaborate scale are being made by the State Public Works Department to give a befitting reception, and triumphal arches are being erected near the new Palace, Agency Bungalow, and the Jayanti Bridge. A grand durbar will be held afterwards. There will be a display of fireworks on the evening of the 26th. A gubernatorial party will leave Kolhapur for Belgaum, *via* Miraj. At Belgaum his Excellency will be the guest of Mr. Ebden, the Collector. The City Municipality and the District Local Board will present addresses of welcome, and a durbar will be held at the Sardars' High School. From Belgaum his Excellency will visit Castle Rock, and other places of interest in the neighbourhood. His Excellency will also visit the Gokak Water-works. His Excellency will then return to Poona, where he is expected to arrive on the 3rd November.

MADRAS RACES.

THIRD DAY.

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

First Race.—"Mount Handicap Hurdle Race."—1¼ mile. Over eight flights.

Irwin's Vandieman	1
De Soysa's Harrison	2
Buchanan's Canopus	3

Also ran Florestan, Whirlwind, Honesty, and Harlequin. Won by a length, a length and a-half separating second and third. Time: 3 mins. 11 2-5 secs.

Second Race.—"Wallajah Plate."—5 furlongs.

De Soysa's Leah	1
Walter's Detective	2
Colonel Macintire's Donna	3

Also ran Magna Charta, Duoess, Jupiter, and Louie. Won by one length. Distance between second and third two and a-half lengths. Time: 1 min. 7 4-5 secs.

Third Race.—"Governor's Cup."—1¼ mile.

Maharaja of Vizianagram's Kitehigh	1
Rajah Pudukotah's The Friend	2
Ernest's Adoration	3

Also ran Profit, Mininhata, Playmate, Cressy, Velocity, Miller, and Waiwera. Won by two lengths and a-half, a length dividing second and thitd. Time: 2 mins. 45 2-5 secs.

Fourth Race.—"Stewards' Purse."—5 furlongs.

Rajah Pudukotah's Excelsior	1
Oake's Canoe	2
Rajah V. Gopal Brothers' Signal	5

Also ran Elworthy, Flasman, and Irrigator. Won by a length, three-quarter lengths separating second and third. Time: 1 min. 5 1-5 secs.

Fifth Race.—"Parlakimedi Plate."—1¼ mile.

Col. Ludlow and Mr. Gough's Curiosity	1
De Soysa's Black Boy	2
Moore's Rejection	3

Also ran Dunton, Isinglass, Istamboul, Marigold, Tella, Lucifer, and Kathleen. Won by a length and a-half, four lengths dividing second and third. Time: 2 min. 25 2-5 secs.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major E. Glennie, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the charge of the Quetta Circle.

On return from leave, Lieutenant R. E. Picton-Jones, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Madras Command.

Surgeon-Colonel W. D. Wilson; Medical Staff, is directed to proceed home on or after the 9th instant, tour expired.

Military Works Department.—On return from leave, Major G. M. Porter, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Bengal Command.

Sanction has been accorded to the issue of 50 condemned Martini-Henry rifles to each Native Infantry battalion in India for the use of recruits at drill.

Captain E. H. F. Finch, Adjutant of the North-Western Railway Volunteers, has, as a special case, been granted an extension of office till the 30th April, 1896.

The Royal Warrant of the 2nd April, 1894, has been cancelled, and a revised Warrant, dated the 6th July, 1895, regulating pay, appointment and promotion in the army, as well as pensions and other non-effective payments, has been issued in its place. This new book may be purchased for one shilling.

Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to the use of the Barkacha Range whenever the battery at Barrackpore is on move there in course of relief, on the understanding that no extra expense to the State is entailed thereby. If the battery is moved to Barkacha specially for practice, such movement will be entitled to the grant for Camps of Instruction.

On return from field service the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are posted as stated opposite their names:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Thene, D.S.D., to the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works; Major C. C. Ellis, to the Bengal Command; Captain A. J. H. Swiney, and Lieutenant H. F. Thuillier, to the Punjab Command; Lieutenant E. C. Ogilvie, to the Bombay Command.

On arrival in India, the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted as stated opposite their names:—Captain A. R. Reynolds, Madras Command; Lieutenants F. W. Brunner and G. R. Pridham, Punjab Command; Second-Lieutenants E. G. Henderson, Madras Command; W. K. Russell and E. T. Rice, Bengal Command; A. A. Crookshank, Punjab Command; J. E. E. Craster, Bombay Command.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.—On arrival in India the undermentioned officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the Sappers and Miners and posted as stated opposite their names:—Lieutenant F. H. C. Burne, Bengal Sappers and Miners; Second-Lieutenant P. E. Hodgson, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; Second-Lieutenant W. Bovet, Bombay Sappers and Miners; Second-Lieutenant E. N. Manley, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; Second-Lieutenant W. H. Chaldecott, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—25th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant H. A. Harrington, 26th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary arrangement. 9th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant H. E. S. Cordeaux, Unattached List, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 28th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant J. T. G. Adamson, East Kent Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 28th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. G. Ames, West Yorkshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

With regard to the examination by the Higher and Lower Standards in Hindustani, which came into force on the 1st instant, the Government of India have ruled that an officer may appear for the Higher Standard examination without having passed the Lower Standard; and an officer who has passed the *Madras* Lower Standard may be considered eligible for examination by the Higher Standard under the new rules. But an officer who has passed the existing Lower Standard will not be exempted from any part of the Higher Standard, nor will he be allowed to appear for examination by both standards at one time.

The Government of India have sanctioned the re-arming of No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery and No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery with 2·5 inch R. M. L. guns in place of 7-pr. R. M. L. guns of 200 lbs., forming their present equipment, at a cost of Rs. 83,594, provision for which will, if possible, be made in the Home and Indian estimates for 1896-97. The re-arming of these two batteries with 2·5 inch equipment will necessitate the number of spare guns being increased to 75 per cent. of the number (24) of guns kept in reserve, *i.e.*, to 18, for which 12 are available, and six will have to be obtained from England. These batteries will be re-armed with 2·5 inch guns from the two batteries in the Ordnance Reserve, which will be replaced by guns to be obtained from England during the ensuing year.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The second and final round of the first handicap match of the present week was concluded yesterday morning, when 22 out of the 28 competitors gave in their scores. The winner of the first prize was Dr. Macdonald, who lowered Mr. Raikes' record of 43 for the new course, by two strokes, making his total for the two rounds 86. As Dr. Macdonald was at scratch Mr. W. L. Harvey's gross score of 97, with handicap allowance of 10, brought him within one stroke of the winning number. Mr. V. E. Booth, with a handicap allowance of 12, also had a net total of 87. There were four competitors with a net score of 88, two of 89, two of 90, one of 91, and three of 92. The scores are as under:—

		First Round.	Second Round.	Total.	Handicap.	Net Total.
1	D Macdonald	45	41	86	So	86
2	W L Harvey	49	48	97	−10	87
	V E Booth	50	49	99	−12	87
4	P F Fischer	47	47	94	− 6	88
	G W Talbot	48	46	94	− 6	88
	T B Peterkin	46	46	92	− 4	88
	R W Playfair	50	47	97	− 9	88
8	E F Nicholson	43	46	89	So	89
	M F Reid	43	46	89	So	89
10	C H S Boggs	44	48	92	− 2	90
	A Stephen	53	47	100	−10	90
12	G C Plinston	57	54	111	−20	91
	R M Gray	47	45	92	So	92
13	L J Robertson	43	47	90	+ 2	92
	R C Wroughton	47	45	92	So	92
15	E B Raikes	50	43	93	So	93
17	R B Nixon	52	56	108	−14	94
18	C St Paul	52	49	101	− 6	95
	P H Merryweather	54	53	107	−12	95
20	F J Nathan	57	59	116	−20	96
21	H Cheetham	53	57	110	−13	97
22	J M Heyn	54	55	109	− 8	101

A. E. Bice, R. A. English, H. S. Reed, and E. R. Jardine retired.

E. Comber and T. Sharples did not play.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to news from Jellalabad, the Amir has left Kabul for Babar for a change of air. We hear that Sardar Hafizulla Khan, his youngest son, is very ill of fever.

Mr. J. R. Carpenter has been appointed an Inspector of Factories in the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I. C. S., is to be Assistant Collector, Thana, *vice* Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

The Rev. H. W. Griffith, M.A., Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted by the Secretary of State a further extension of leave for one month on medical certificate from 15th instant.

The Rev. C. M. Braham, B.A., who has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th ultimo.

Mr. E. Greenwood is appointed Principal and Decorative Artist and Architectural Sculptor, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr. J. Griffiths.

The Khan of Nawagai has also trouble with the Mohmands who, as reported not long ago, are collecting to resist him if he makes his threatened attempt to seize by force a female slave who was lately carried away to the Mohmand country.

Information reaches a contemporary from Bajour that severe fighting has taken place between the Utman Khels, and Safdar Khan, the Khan of Nawagai, at Ambahar. About 150 men were killed and wounded, but the Utman Khels were defeated, and eighteen of their strongholds fell into the hands of Safdar Khan. On both sides preparations are being made for fresh fighting. The cause of the conflict arose out of raids by the Utman Khels on the cattle of Nawagai people, sent for grazing to the neighbouring hills.

Work will be started forthwith on the Delhi-Bhatinda-Samasata, or Southern Punjab Railway as it is to be called. Arrangements for taking over th requisite land are in progress, and some of the Company's engineers have already arrived in Delhi to make preliminary arrangements. The remainder of the staff are expected out very soon, and in a month or so work will be in full swing.

Major Deane is now at Nowshera arranging with various contractors for the transport of supplies to Chitral. His designation, while employed on the Chitral Road, will be Political Officer for Dir and Swat.

Nearly all the animals collected for transport work with the Chitral Field Force have now been dispersed, with the exception of 1,000 mules, which are to be kept for work between the Malakand and Nowshera.

Colonel Kelly, whose name will always be remembered in connection with the splendid march from Gilgit to Chitral, is now on short leave in Simla.

On return from leave in England, Mr. D. C. Baillie now takes over charge of the Directorship of Land Records and Agriculture in these Provinces.

The ordinary course will be pursued with the Bill amending the Code of Criminal Procedure in relation to trial by jury. The measure will be referred to a Select Committee during the Calcutta session, and in view of the divided opinion on the subject it is possible the special verdicts clause may not be retained.

Reports which have been received from Bajour show that so far the petty Khans, whose rule has replaced that of Umra, have not quarrelled among themselves. The country is quiet; but the Khan of Dir is keeping careful watch along the Panjkora in case bands of raiders attempt to cross and block our new road to Chitral.

Mr. J. Manson, Agent to the Southern Punjab Railway Company, has arrived at Simla from England to consult with the Government of India.

During the year 1894-95 the receipts from the gardens under Government management in the Central Provinces amounted to Rs. 5,618 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,642, leaving an adverse balance of Rs. 5,024, as compared with a similar balance of Rs. 4,027 last year.

Although a great deal is being done in the Punjab under the auspices of Government to promote the education of girls, there are agencies in addition to schools which can do an immense deal, and it is time that they were given a trial. We refer to home education classes and open lectures, which will continue and supplement the work done in schools long after the inmates thereof have passed into the secluded recesses of Hindu and Muhammadan zenanas. We lately noticed a series of lectures on useful subjects that were arranged to be delivered in Madras for the benefit of *purdah* women, and I have now received a syllabus of a new series of six lectures for native ladies which will be illustrated, a class of little children being present for the purpose. The officers of the Education Department have agreed to co-operate with the promoters of this scheme.

Indian Railways show an increase of nearly 31 lakhs from the 1st of April to 21st September, 1895, over the amount for the corresponding period of last year. The chief contributors are the North-Western Railway 29 lakhs, the Bombay-Baroda ten lakhs, the East Indian 9¼ lakhs, and the South Indian four lakhs. On the other hand, the G. I. P. shows a falling off of 19 lakhs, and the Rajputana-Malwa and Indian Midland are 5¼ lakhs each to the bad.

The Madras Government's reference about the High Court reorganisation scheme is still under consideration, and before it can be disposed of it must be sent to the Legislative Department for opinion.

The Dussera Durbar was held last Friday at Kapurthala. After the usual proceedings the Raja unveiled an equestrian bronze statue of his grandfather modelled by M. Emile Cohn, Paris. H. H. in the course of his speech alluded to the great achievements of his grandfather and his loyalty to the British Raj. A large gathering witnessed the ceremony. Troops were also present. The Raja conferred a medallion on Sirdar Bhagat Singh, C. I. E., Chief Secretary, Kapurthala State, as a public recognition of the services rendered by him to the State.

The Punjab Tennis Tournament, which has now been in abeyance some time, will, it is very probable, be again revived this year.

The death is reported at Secunderabad, from typhoid, of Lady Cecil Kenna, wife of Captain Kenna, 21st Hussars. She was only married in the middle of July, and was the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Abingdon.

We understand that a representative of the Goa Government is at present in Bombay endeavouring to purchase a hundred rifles of a modern pattern and of the same manufacture, with, we believe, the object of re-arming some of the troops who have remained loyal to the Government.

On the occasion of the coming election of a representative of Bengal to the Imperial Council, circulars have been issued to non-official members of the Bengal Council, asking them to record their votes and forward the same in registered covers to the Chief Secretary. On the last occasion Sir A MacDonnell invited the non-official members to Belvedere for the purpose, and their votes were taken in his presence.

Umra Khan is reported to be urging the Amir to forward his application to the Viceroy asking for compensation to the amount of a few lakhs for the loss of his private property at Bajaur, including lands, etc., which have been seized by his ex-subjects.

The meeting at the Ootacamund Club to decide upon the incorporation of the Gymkhana as a Limited Liability Company was presided over by the Governor, and among those present were the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, Generals Tillard and Alexander, Captains Baring and Wintour, Lord Douglas Compton, Messrs. Minchin, Forbes, Rees, Winterton, Hamnett, Kindersley and very many others. The Articles of Association were decided upon, and it was resolved that visitors should be allowed to join for two months without incurring any liability in the event of the Club being wound up, such liability being fixed in other cases at Rs. 50 per member. Mr. Irwin's plans for Club house and grand stand on the site near the present grand stand hill were approved, the cost being about Rs. 26,000, and it was resolved to ask the leave of Government to build the Club house on this spot. It was also decided that, pending the erection of the new Club house, the A. B. C. pavilion should be properly maintained and repaired.

Sardar Hafizullah Khan, a son of the Amir by a concubine mother, died at Kabul on September 13th. The boy was twelve years old and succumbed to an attack of fever. The public offices in Kabul were closed for several days during the period of mourning.

The death of Sardar Hafizullah Khan leaves the Amir of Kabul with four sons to continue his dynasty. Sardar Habibullah Khan, the accepted heir-apparent, is the most noteworthy figure among these; and he has already shown considerable aptitude for administrative work. Next comes Sardar Nasrullah Khan, now on his way home from England; he is now known as the Shahzada, but he will have to forego the title when he reaches the confines of Afghanistan. Hamidullah Khan is the third son by a concubine mother; he is only eight years old. The youngest son, aged six, is Mahomed Umar Khan. His mother is a daughter of Atikullah Khan, a noted mullah of Kabul, to whom Dost Mahomed gave a daughter in marriage. Umar Khan has thus royal blood in his veins on both sides, his mother being grand-daughter of the Great Amir. We have not, by the way, heard any confirmation of the news that Habibullah Khan is betrothed to a daughter of Umra Khan, late Chief of Jhandoul, but the report is believed infirmly at Peshawar by those who have means of obtaining information from Kabul. The Indian Government may yet have to face trouble on the Malakand-Chitral line caused by Umra Khan, for the Amir can at any moment use him to foment disturbances just as he did Sher Afzul. The ways of our "ally" are peculiar, as we had recently occasion to remark.

Mr. Hose's Review of the Criminal Statistics, for the N.-W. P. and Oudh for 1894, says a local paper, may be considered a "treatise on contrasts": for the only outcome of the minute analysis to which he subjects them is to illustrate the remarkable variations which are to be found between the opinions of different Magistates as to the ethics of punishment, and even between the opinions of one and the same officer at different periods. Take for example the action of courts as regards the payment and the discharge of witnesses: one Magistrate will pay, and pay liberally, while another will not give the unfortunate man who are dragged, mostly involuntarily, from their distant villages a pice for their trouble; in Mirzapore one officer paid 228 out of 357 witnesses: another not one out of 222; in Jhansi one paid 3 per cent, another 18, another 51 per cent. Or take again the discharge of witnesses: a Magistrate in Shahjahanpur one year dimissed 64 per cent. the first day, the next only 34 per cent. As regards that most effectual punitive measure, solitary confinement one Magistrate will inflict this wholesome discipline in four cases only out of 228, another in 109 out of 124: the contrasts between the use made of this form of punishment in different Courts are startling. It is hardly worth while, however, to discuss at any length figures which even Mr. Hose himself considers far from accurate. A careful scrutiny, he says, of the returns makes it clear that many variations between the several districts still exist in the system of preparing the statistics. Again, there appears to be no rule regarding the proper record of cases transferred from one Court to another on transfer of officers; and the rules as to cases to be shown as struck off as false, as returned as true, and as brought to trial, are variously interpreted not only in different districts but in the same district in successive years. One would suppose that the whole strength of the High Court, assisted by Mr. Hose, would be able to elaborate some method for putting an end to this anomalous state of affairs. Probably the secret lies in the fact that local inspections by peripatatic Judges of the High Court are now rare or never undertaken; District Courts, Judges, Magistrates Stipendiaries, and others do their work as best they can, and worry along in the hope that their laches, if any, may pass undetected. There is, however, one thought which we can carry away from a persual of these criminal statistics, and that is the remarkable constancy of averages from year to year, over a large area like that of the United Provinces. Pretty nearly the same amount of murders, dacoities, robberies, thefts, assaults, infringements even of municipal rules are committed year by year, though the *venue* may differ to some extent. We even find nearly the same number of persons tried, convicted, and remaining under trial, and percentage of convictions turning up in consecutive years; and Mr. Hose's statistics show no remarkable recrudescence of crime in any particular district, for which we may express much contentment.

Rowdyism in Birmingham shows no sign of improvement. The *Birmingham Gazette* cites the case of a young man who, apparently without any provocation, was struck down to the ground. While he was endeavouring to crawl away, another assailant came up, bent over the prostrate man, "shortened" his belt so as to get a good grip of it, and then, with the double buckles struck his unoffending victim on the head, and wounded him so badly that he had to be taken to the hospital. Six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour, is the hardly adequate punishment, awarded to this ruffian. On the same day the heavier penalty of two months' imprisonment was inflicted on a brute who had savagely attacked a police constable, while another, who had annoyed fellow-passengers in a tramcar, struck the conductor "severely and repeatedly," and then kicked a couple of constables who were conveying him to the station-house, was, with what seems to have been mistaken indulgence, let off with a fine of sixty shillings and costs. Minor cases in which the police had a rough time of it are passed over as ordinary occurrences. "Drink," says the *Birmingham Gazette*, "was mostly at the bottom of it."

A correspondent writes to us on the subject of Mr. Cuninghame Graham and his joke about Claverhouse and Knox: "Would you permit another Graham, ancestrally connected with the Menteith district, to say a word about Mr. Cuninghame Graham's 'chestnut'? The laird of Gartmore is doubtless witty, and some of us think not altogether unwise, but in his book he introduced his 'chestnut' as if it were hot from his own fire. Dean Ramsay tells it better than Mr. Graham. The story is not about 'cleaving,' but of 'deaving,' that is, deafening, and should run something like this: 'First we had Knox deaving us with his clavers (old womanish babble), and now we have Claver'se (Claverhouse) deaving us with his knocks.' Is the surgical operation complete?"

From a private letter sent from the German squadron in Japanese waters, we take the following: "The heat is scarcely bearable; in our cabins there is a temperature of 40 Celsius, so that it is impossible to stay there long. The illness of many of the crew of the German men-of-war is connected with this great heat. To-morrow (August 1) twenty sick men of the Kaiser are to be sent on shore at Yokohama, and also a number from the Irene, Arkona, and Prinzess Wilhelm. In Shanghai a man was drowned from pure carelessness. He was a corporal of the Prinzess Wilhelm, who had a visit to some comrades on the Irene. The men drank rather freely, and at last the corporal determined to swim back to his ship, which lay a few hundred yards off. When half-way there, he suddenly lost his strength, and sank without a struggle. The search with boats, by the help of a search-light, was all in vain, and only three days later was the poor fellow's corpse fished up by a French man-of-war."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Mr. Ardaeir Framji Unwalla, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Farduoji Nasarwanji Bisai, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, F. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Naserwanji Bahadurji, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

WATER-WORKS EXPENDITURE.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 28th August 1895, forwarding with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 751-2-1, from surplus cash balance, to meet excess on the grant for repairs to water-posts, Persian wheels, etc., in 1893-94: Letter to the Secretary from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, No. 10679, dated 22nd instant, forwarding opinion of counsel (Mr. J. D. Inverarity) to the effect that expenditure incurred in 1893-94 in excess of the grant for that year cannot be paid out of the grant for 1894-95.

The necessary sanction was accorded on the motion of Dr. Bhalchandra.

A COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

As applied for by the Acting Commissioner, the Corporation sanctioned the grant of Rs. 4,046-0-6, from surplus cash balance, for payment of compassionate allowance, due to the widow of the late Mr. Kavasjee N. Bulsara, Assistant Assessor, who died on 4th June last.

OCCUPANCY OF PORT TRUST LAND.

Sanction was given to the grant of Rs. 2,016, from surplus cash balance, for payment of rent to the Port Trustees, for four months ending September, 1895, at Rs. 504 per mensem, for the temporary occupancy of 4,000 square yards, or thereabouts of land between Cumbay and Bassein Streets, for the construction there, on of a chawl for biggaries for the Health Department, pending the construction of the permanent chawl.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS AND EXCHANGE BANKS.

The next business on the agenda was the Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 6354, dated 11th September, 1895, as under:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report that, under the provisions of section 5 (2) of Bombay Act I of 1894, they have sanctioned the investment of Rs. 4,50,000, of surplus funds, for a fixed period of twelve months, with the following banks at the rate of interest mentioned in each case:—Rs. 1,50 000 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, from 9th September, 1895, at 4 per cent.; Rs. 1,50,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, from 1st October, 1895, at 4 per cent.; Rs. 1,50,000 Credit Lyonnais, from 13th September 1895, at 4 per cent.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that the Committee's report be recorded.

Dr. Katrak proposed an amendment to the effect that the Standing Committee should in future obtain previous sanction of the Corporation before the monies were deposited.

Mr. Ardeshir F. Unwalla seconded the amendment.

On a division, however, the number of votes for as well as against the amendment were found to be equal and the president was called upon to give his casting vote, which being given in favour of the amendment, it was carried.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF GRANTS.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 25th September, 1895, to the effect that memorandum, dated 30th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding detailed lists of unexpended balances of grants, from current revenue and loan funds for 1893-94 and previous years, be forwarded to the Corporation, with reference to their Resolutions, dated 18th April and 13th June, 1895, and with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grants of Rs. 97,970-15-8, and Rs. 17,02,068-7-0, respectively, from surplus cash balance and loan funds, instead of to the grants of Rs. 96,480 and Rs. 18,62,504-8-7, provisionally sanctioned, the reasons for such alterations in the provisionally sanctioned items being set forth in the Chief Accountant's memorandum of 27th August last, and the accounts appended thereto; the sums of Rs. 97,970-15-8 and Rs. 17,02,068-7-0, respectively, being portions of unexpended budget grants for year 1893-94 and previous years, for wages of establishment, and for works still in progress, which have reverted by lapse of time to surplus cash balance and loan funds respectively, and which two sums of Rs. 97,970.15-8 and Rs. 17,02,068-7-0, have not been taken into account in the opening balances for 1895-96 and previous year.

On the motion of the chairman of the Standing Committee, the Corporation accorded the necessary sanction.

SALE OF LAND AT AGRIPADA.

The Corporation considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 4th September, 1895, recommending sanction to the sale of land at Agripada, shown on the tracing accompanying the letter as follows, namely, to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, of plots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 19, admeasuring 3,175·75 square yards, or thereabouts, at Rs. 6-8-0 per yard; and plot No. 36, admeasuring 715 square yards, or thereabouts, at Rs. 5 per square yard; to the Byculla Club, of plots Nos. 103, 99, 90, 79, 66, and 52, admeasuring 4,326·67 square yards, or thereabout, at Rs. 5 per square yard, and plots Nos. 5 to 16, admeasuring 7,800·68 square yards or thereabouts, at Rs. 6-8 per yard. (2). That, if the sale of the plots proposed to be sold to the Byculla Club is sanctioned, it should be on condition that any buildings erected thereon should either be detached bungalows or buildings of a uniform character and of a neat exterior, provided such buildings are not chawls for the poor, stables, or servants' quarters. (3). That, in the opinion of the Standing Committee, the conditions as to the character and uniformity of buildings should also be attached to the sale of frontages on the Morland Road.

Dr. Bhalchandera moved for the sanction as recommended by the Standing Committee in their above resolution.

Mr. Fitzgibbon seconded.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the 2nd and 3rd paras. of the original motion be struck out.

Dr. De Monte seconded.

Mr. Kharsetji N. Wadia moved another amendment to the effect that plots of ground at Agripada be put up for sale by public auction without restrictions as to the character of the buildings to be erected thereon.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master seconded.

A third amendment on the subject was moved by Mr. S. D. Khote, and seconded by Mr. Kabraji, that the third para. of the original motion be omitted.

All the amendments as well as the original motion on being put to the vote were rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

We understand that the Revd. Expectacao Barreto a well known Indian writer and a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society has come down to Bombay in connection with the publication of his book entitled "*Quadros Biographicos dos Padres Illustres de Goa*," which is to be published in five volumes. The book will comprise biographies of all notable ecclesiastics of Goa, extending over the whole of the period of the Portuguese domination in India, and will be dedicated to the Bishop of Damaun.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending October 8, was 456, giving a death-rate of 26·19 per annum per thousand as against 30·56 the corresponding period of last year, and 28·68 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 90 died from fevers; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 58, phthisis; 2, cholera; 3, leprosy; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 71, affections of the respiratory organs; 18, diarrhœa; 76, dysentery; 42, still-born; 43, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 24; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 208; Hindu outcaste, 39; Musalman 118; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro African, 1. The total number of births was 365 as against 282 the corresponding period of last year, and 344 the average over the past five years.

THE MUTINY IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR GOA CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Oct. 8.

The absolute reticence of the Goa Government in regard to the true nature of telegraphic communication with the Lisbon Ministry in respect to the wholesale desertion of the troops, has given rise to surmises which have been more or less incorrect. The accounts that appeared in the newspapers here as well as in your city are more or less incorrect. I have therefore been at some trouble to procure the most reliable information possible as to the origin of the disturbance which terminated in the military rising, and give below authentic copies of telegrams that have passed between Goa and Lisbon on this subject.

It will be remembered that a new military organisation was about to come into force, and was to reduce the military strength of the garrison from 1,000 in round numbers to about 600 persons, and when it was to be put in force it would have been necessary to disband at least two companies. Such a measure would have been impolitic, inasmuch as it would let loose upon society some 200 men unused to any other but military work. The garrison at Mozambique has been increased by the new organisation, and the extra companies are most reliable in case of war with foreigners, or to quell internal dissension, could not be obtained from African material. With the view of satisfying Government exigencies in Africa, and accommodating the actual strength of the troops, a part of which would have been thrown off the regimental roll after the introduction of the new scheme, the Minister telegraphed last month to the Government here to prepare two companies to be despatched to Mozambique. On communicating the intelligence to the corps, the officers and soldiers enquired what advantages they were to receive. The Goa Government sent three telegrams to the Minister to obtain the information, but no reply was received. The want of assurance on the part of Government as regards pay, and the period of service in a foreign country, gave occasion to mistrust, and the dissatisfaction grew apace as the time for departure approached. The uneasy feeling was noted by the officers, and the men were not allowed to go about in groups. It was on the 12th of September that a rumour was spread that a trooper was coming on the 16th, and the men would be forcibly

THE ARMENIAN DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I trust you will allow me to say a few words in reference to "Verax's" contribution on the Armenian difficulty and his plea for the Turks. I am sorry to find that in his diction, written evidently with great impetuosity of disposition and well-regulated phraseology, possibly the result of a week's deliberation, "Verax" has attempted to defame the Armenians in their character as good Christians and industrious workers. I have no wish to show any feeling of indignation against all that he has said of the innocent Armenians, for the whole of the Christian world have already expressed their opinions on the subject of the late atrocities in a manner which leaves very little for me to add to it, and even apart from this fact, I feel I would be doing myself an injustice if I were seriously to take to heart his innendoes. "Verax's" anonymity indicates a limited contrast between the Armenian who "Verax" states to be "equally ready with the assassin's dagger when his enemy is looking the other way," and one who is equally ready to impeach another under an assumed name. I should have liked "Verax" to have appeared in his true guise, for then one would have been able to consider whether he or his contribution is worthy of a passing thought. Whoever he may be, I must tell him that whatever the Armenians are, they have in this part of India abstained from entering into personalities by rushing into print in a matter which affects two nationalities; the Armenians so far have evinced that feeling of good breeding, which is so utterly imperceptible in "Verax." I am not aware from where your correspondent has got hold of all the disqualifications of the Armenians, their vices and their manner of behaviour. Whether he has been told it, or whether he has called it from any authority, is a matter of indifference, and while meeting him on his own ground, I will not endeavour to show the public, as he has, that what I am about to say is my own, but what other and better authorities have to say in regard to the Armenians. I feel it my duty in support of the Armenians to lay before the public what they are considered to be by able men in order that everyone may judge between the views of authorities quoted and one whom no one knows anything about. Baron Von Haxthausen in his work on the "Transcaucasia," writing about the Armenians, states: "They are peculiarly endowed with intellectual advantages which constitute them a connecting link between Europe and Asia;" and again he says: "The Armenian people appear in a different light and entitled to respect when living in their own houses in Turkey and Persia. Muslim laws, patriarchal purity of manners here they exhibit all the domestic virtues, are benevolent and hospitable, adhere strictly to their national customs, and above all to their religion." And again he repeats a similar expression and says that "the family constitution and domestic life of the Armenians are quite of a patriarchal character." Mr. Gladstone in his speech, published in the "Standard" (Aug. 7th, 1893), says: "The Armenians, being the representatives of the oldest civilized Christian races, and being beyond doubt one of the most pacific, one of the most industrious and one of the most intelligent races of the world." . . . I am sorry to encroach at such length on your valuable space, but since "Verax" has without the slightest provocation endeavoured to vindicate his feelings on a question which is engaging the attention of three nations, and to paint the Armenians as black as he possibly can, I have considered it advisable to give the quotations in order to refute "Verax's" statements, which I am sure all sensible people will consider as absolutely incredible. I will not stoop to that low degree of position and endeavour to expose the character and customs of the Turks, and I will not even insinuate that they are ignorant, for their actions whether as wise men or brutes ought to form the subject of criticism by the public as a whole, and whether the Armenian is painted as a saintly individual at Exeter Hall or the Turk as a beast at Buffalo Bill's show, remains for the public at large to decide; but what I do think is, that there is nothing so loathsome as to find individuals commenting on the characteristics of a nation in a manner which bespeaks ignorance on the very threshold of such comment. It is at least gratifying to find that the Armenians here have studiously refrained from entering on this topic, and the only reason for this is, that their gentlemanly feeling would not permit them to merge into a controversy which is likely to hurt the feelings of the Turks, for we considers—at least I do—that this subject can well be dealt with by superior authorities and able statesmen, than by writing defamatory contributions under a disguise.—Yours, &c.,

A BOMBAY ARMENIAN.

THE RECENT MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it due to his hurry to "respond the same," that "M. M. S." states I have not correctly read his letter? Or are his conclusions speculative and warped to the bent of his humour? Even then it puzzles me to discover how he could possibly have arrived at such a conclusion that I, by writing "as a matter of policy 'M. M. S.' must have another shy at Mr. Sinclair," insinuated that "M. M. S." meant by saying "his delivery not fair" that "Mr. Sinclair threw." In his advice to me, "M. M. S." says I ought not to rush into print before I "could master the game." Just the kind of advice affectionate mothers give their children on sea-bathing: "Don't attempt to get into the water till you have learnt how to swim." According to "M. M. S." there are no hard-and-fast rules laid down as to what is and not a throw; and yet, a "chokra" can tell me what a "throws" is! Ye, Gods! The secret is out. It's the "chokras" —since there are no hard-and-fast rules to govern the players—that have been telling "M. M. S." that Mr. Sinclair's deliveries are not fair; but the little rascals, I imagine, did not say how they made out that Mr. Sinclair's throws, for "M. M. S." has not as yet answered me, and he would, I feel sure, have done so had he been told.—Your, &c.,

Oct. 10. J. H. W.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY.

THE twenty-second annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Hummum Street, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

Your directors beg to submit, as usual, their twenty-second annual report, with the audited accounts, for the year ending 30th June, 1895, showing Rs. 1,29,029-4-2 as profit, including the last year's balance of Rs. 3,080-9-0. Your directors paid in April last an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, which absorbed, Rs. 36,000; they now purpose to divide Rs. 35 per whole and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share which will amount to Rs. 42,000; to carry to depreciation of machinery account, Rs. 40,000; to carry to next year's account, Rs. 11,029-4-2; total Rs. 1,29,029-4-2. As mentioned in the last year's report, 16 ring frames have arrived and are now working in the mill. During the year there have been added one calendar machine and 26 drop-box looms. Out of the latter some have arrived, and the rest are expected shortly. Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The property of your mill is insured against risk by fire for Rs. 15,24,500, and cotton, twist, cloth, stores, ect., for Rs. 5,79,000, aggregating Rs. 21,03,500.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 35 per whole, and Rs. 8¾ per quarter share was declared. Mr. Vandravandas Purshotamdas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Framjee Temuljee and Narandas Pranjivandas were appointed auditors, with a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 5TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE following is the programme for the two days mounted sports:—

1st day—Wednesday, 16th October.

I Tent Pegging over a hurdle (a) Ponies (b) Horses
II Jumping Competion—Ponies.
III Horse Scurry.
IV Polo Ball Race.
V Unda and Ova Race.
VI Tandem Race.
VII Polo Flurry.

2nd day—Thursday, 17th October.

I Tent Pegging by Sections—Natives.
II Tent Pegging by Sections.
III Jumping Competition—Horses.
IV Lloyd Lindsay.
V Ladies' Trotting Race.
VI Pony Scurry.
VII Ladies' Fling.
VIII V. C. Race.

To commence at 4 p.m., each day. Competitors are reminded that entries close on Saturday, 12th instant.

T. W. BIRKETT,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, under the command of Captain James L. Parfitt, R.N.R., arrived in harbour, on Wednesday night, from Southampton, which port she left on the 18th September, and called at Port Said on the 23th, Suez on the 29th and Karachi on the 7th instant, where she disembarked, 1st Wiltshire Regiment and details for Sind District, consisting of 29 officers, 9 ladies, 3 children, 640 non-commissioned officers and men, 31 women, and 28 children, and embarked 40 officers, 3 ladies, and 8 children for Bombay. She has brought to Bombay 53 officers, 11 ladies, and 17 children, 496 non-commissioned officers and men, 35 women, and 43 children belonging to F. Battery, R.H.A., 41st Field Battery, R.A., and drafts of various regiments. The Britannia had fine weather, and a very pleasant passage was experienced. The Britannia will sail on the 16th instant for England with the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, 2nd Battery R.H.A., 43rd Field Battery, R.A., and details. The following is the list of officers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Lieut-Col H Hayne, Wiltshire Regt
Surgn-Col and Mrs H S Muir, Army Medical Staff
Surgn-Lieut-Col D B Brown, Army Medical Staff
Major and Mrs F L Cunliffe and child, R H A
Capt E P Smith, 41st Field Battery, R A
Capt and Mrs H W Smith and 2 children, 1st Hants Regt
Capt and Mrs F C Shaw, 2nd Derby Regt
Capt C R Stanely, 3rd Rifle Brigade
Surgn-Capt and Mrs R J A Durant and 3 children, Army Medical staff
Lieut G F Dixon, R H A
Lieut G Gillon, R H A
Lieut R St C Harman, R H A
Lieut W Strong, 41st F Battery R A
Lieut F H C Burne, Royal Engineer
Lieut G R Pridham, Royal Engineer
Lieut G Dick, Royal Engineer
Lieut J F Wolseley, Royal Engineer
Lieut C M Carter, Royal Engineer
Surgn-Lieut F N Windsor, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut W B Turnbull, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut E E Walters, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut A Hooton, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut A F W King, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut R F Standage, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut A Moore, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut and Mrs E M Illington, Indian Medical Service
Surgn-Lieut C G Webster, Indian Medical Service
2nd-Lieut C P Roberts, 41st Field Battery, R A
2nd-Lieut E Harpour, 41st Field Battery, R A
2nd-Lieut A L Longhurst, 2nd Border Regt
2nd-Lieut L E H Molyneux-Seel, 2nd Border Regt
2nd-Lieut W K Russell, Royal Engineer
2nd-Lieut E T Rich, Royal Engineer
2nd-Lieut P E Hodgson, Royal Engineer
2nd-Lieut G E E Crasier, Royal Engineer
2nd-Lieut E H Waring, Unattached List
2nd-Lieut L Slater, Unattached List
2nd-Lieut W P N Hicks, Unattached List
2nd-Lieut A C Harris, Unattached List
2nd-Lieut K Henderson, Unattached List
2nd-Lieut J A Keble, Unattached List
Rev W J Evans, Acting Chaplain
Rev A C King (MA), Acting Chaplain

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO KARACHI.

Major and Mrs H M Carter, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Major E C Hill, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Capt C H fM Kirkwood, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Capt W E Matcham, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Lieut H T Arnold, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Lieut H P P Fielding, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Lieut R G Horner, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Lieut G G M Wheeler, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd-Lieut P Hasler, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd-Lieut E N Bradbridge, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd-Lieut A Armstrong, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd-Lieut T Roche, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd-Lieut H A Douglas, 1st Wiltshire Regt
2nd-Lieut C A Law, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Capt and Adjt and Mrs J F Forbes, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Qr-Mr and Mrs C S Barnes and child, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Surgn-Major and Mrs W L Lane and 4 daughters, Army Medical Staff
Capt E S Cleeve, R A
Lieut T C W Moloney, R A
Lieut and Adjt H T Russell, R A
2nd-Lieut C D Balfour, R A
Lieut M Lowndes, R Dublin Fus
Wife of Lieut-Col Hayne and child, 1st Wiltshire Regt
Wife of Capt and Adjt N E Cunliffe, Seaforth and Highlanders
2nd-Lieut W M Fordham, Unattached List
Lieut J Talbot, I S Corps

FROM KARACHI TO BOMBAY.

Major-General Tweedlow, R E
Captain and Mrs Lincoln and 2 children, Comt Dept
Capt Shepherd, 2nd Dub Fus
Lieut Rundle, R E
Lieut Cameron, Lanc Fus
Mrs Creagh and 2 children, R Dist Staff
Mrs Bull and 4 children, R Fusiliers

A SIXTH JUDGE FOR MADRAS.

WE are glad to be able to announce that a requisition to the Sheriff of Madras is being influentially signed calling upon that functionary to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to add its weight to what has already been urged by the representative public bodies and the Press as to the necessity for strengthening the Bench of the Madras High Court. It is to be hoped that his Excellency the Viceroy will come to no decision until the proceedings of the proposed meeting are before him.

In this connection we publish the following received from an esteemed correspondent, who is an old resident in Madras:—"Is not the question of the Fifth Puisne Judge, which you have been ventilating so successfully in the *Madras Mail*, essentially one for the consideration of the *Legislative* Councils? I believe that had it been reserved for the larger body instead of the 'Mr. Cerberus with his three heads' at Ootacamund, the trimming proposition of an extra judge for three years only would never have been put forward." We confess we do not see how the matter can properly be submitted at present to the Legislative Council. But it may be that even the highest executive authorities will have to invoke the aid of the Legislature before the High Court can be permanently strengthened.—*Madras Mail.*

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 11.

(Before the Hon the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr Justice B TYABJEE.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

845,503-92—Chalk, W. and S.—Moolchand Sowlal vs. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoth—Edgelow and G.
854,129-94—Pestonji, R. and K. Goculdas Myconji vs. Vussonji Jairam and another—Brown and M.

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

10317-91—In person, Jivan Nowroz vs. Jaibai and another
11648-95—Brown and M. Haji Essa Sulleman vs. Dayabhai Purmanandas and Co.—Thakoredas D. and G.
195-14604-95—Chitnis, M. and M. Tribhowandas Jugjiwan vs. Chimniram Mirazmul and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

4 62-82—Payne G and S.—Mahomed Sayed bin Goolam Mohidin vs Hawabai.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

639-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Ruttonji Bapubhai and others vs Nicabhai Haribhai and others—Payne G and S.
147-95—Thakoredas D and C—Nathoobhai Bhoja and others vs Jawerbai and others—Balkrishna V S K
242-95—K J Mantri—Antonio Philip Far and others vs Annoo Gonsalves and another—In person.
358-94—Bland and N—Bhikhabai Rattonchand vs Pragjee Vulubjee—Muljee and R.
527-93—Crawford B and Co—Narrondas Raojee vs Purshotum Nagindas and others—Chitnis M and M.
180-92—K D Shroff—Halimabai vs Begmahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman and others—Little and Co.
551-94—Framjee M and M—Bai Aimal vs Balkissondas Narrondas—Ardesir H and D.

FROM what the *Pioneer* learns from private correspondents in Egypt the Khedive does not appear to have had an altogether cheerful time during his stay in Constantinople. He was evidently ardently desirous of discussing politics with the Sultan, but his Imperial Majesty appears to have nipped this in the bud every time the Khedive approached the subject. In fact the Commander of the Faithful would not talk about anything with the Khedive outside the subject of agriculture, horticulture, and shooting. The Khedive openly states that whenever he tried to introduce Egyptian politics the Sultan said, "Ta-ta—none of that, go and amuse yourself, that is what you are here for. Leave politics and all that sort of thing alone." The Khedive wanted to visit Vienna *incognito*; but no, the Sultan would not have it. He wanted to visit the Island of Thasos, which is the birthplace of the illustrious Mehemet Ali, founder of the Egyptian monarchy; but no, the Sultan would not have it. This latter was rather hard, as Thasos is the property of the Khedive, having been presented (naturally as a private property) to Mehemet Ali by a former Sultan. The Khedive is openly discontented with the way in which the Sultan treated him, and it seems improbable that he will revisit Constantinople next year, unless he has positive assurances that he will be allowed to leave when he wishes so to do, and go where he likes. It is to be hoped that this third experience of his in the city of Stamboul, the "gate of peace," will show him that his only true friends are the English, and that the sooner he imitates his late father's later conduct, and works with the present administrators of the country, the sooner he will be able to benefit himself by having freedom of action and his country by getting rid of stupid ideas of Ottoman and French interference.

THE Elmhurst Hall estate, near Lichfield, has been acquired by Mr. Henry Mitchell, a Birmingham brewer, for about 30,000*l*. Last year, on the occasion of the centenary of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, Colonel the Duke of Sutherland entertained a large party, and Elmhurst Hall was placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales, who was among the guests. The owner, Mr. George Fox, meanwhile went to London, where he caught a chill and died. The family resolved not to return to the place, and hence the present sale.

THE NOBILITY OF WORK.

MRS. LYNN LINTON writing in the *Queen* says:—The time has gone by when the "fecklessness" of the fine lady was held to be part of her inheritance of gentlehood, and the more lack-a-daisical and unpractical she was the more undoubted her refinement, and the more assured her supremacy over her less idle companions. This period of the apotheosis of fine-lady indolence lasted a short time. It came in between the old diligence demanded by good housekeeping when everything was done at home, and the modern system of universal providing when everything is bought from stores and emporia—down to soups in bottles and plum-puddings in tins. In the former time the mistress was the lady paramount over all, as well as the careful instructress of her young servants; and to be a good housekeeper and a capable instructress, as well as a tight-handed disciplinarian, counted to her honour. The manner in which she handled her servants was as important to her repute as the manner in which a general handles his army. Wherein she had ample scope for her activities, and a field for her energies which she could scarce labour over too diligently. When servants began to throw off those lingering remains of the feudal feeling which made them, in a sense, like obedient children of the family, and became temporary "professionals" rather than permanent members of the household—but "professionals" who knew their work, and would not be dictated to—when the art and mystery of good housekeeping began to go by the board, and everything was bought out of doors that had formerly been done at home—then came the time of fine-ladyism, of white hands and nervous debility, of novel-reading, vapours, and megrims, of the apotheosis of idleness and the idealisation of fecklessness; and the dislocation of the old system before the establishment of the new brought in its train all the evils attendant on a time of transition.

Now the reaction has set in, and, according to the law of life, the rebound threatens to become excessive. Women are no longer housekeepers in any sense of the word. They neither stay indoors nor devote their energies to domestic matters, but are absorbed in office-work, in shop-keeping, in hospitals, on Boards and Committees, or in athletic amusements which liken them to men, and in educational careers which also liken them to men. In any case Laura Matilda has ceased to exist; and the idealisation of fine-ladyism has been buried in the same grave. Now no kind of "work," save household duty, is held degrading to a lady. As a hospital nurse she goes through experiences during her probation which are revolting to think of and utterly indescribable by any decent writer. As a "paragraphist" she wanders about the streets and in and out of journalistic offices, doing the work of the old penny-a-liner under a more euphonious name. As a shop-keeper she tries to combine social status with the selling of bonnets and the making out of bills. As a typeist, a telegraphist, a secretary, she repeats the sad experience of the daily governess in her necessary exposure to all kinds of weather, and the perpetual battering of more sorts than one she has to undergo. In any case she is not idle nor white-handed—not feckless nor yet "sheltered." But all the time that she is out and about, doing what is often unnecessary work for the sake of more employment, her own more natural duties are lying neglected at home, and the "professionals" in her service hold the reins which were formerly in her own hands alone.

The modern woman will expend her activities on anything rather than domestic well-doing. She gives her strength to the deadly dulness of office-work, and finds that interesting where the varied circumstances of housekeeping are monotonous. She will make up pills as a chemist's assistant, and feel that her unpleasant labours are justified by the value of their results—but ask her to make jam or pastry or butter or soup, and she feels herself thrown away, and, as soon as the land could be seen from the deck was very particular in inquiring what colours were flying on the batteries.

The Emperor's talk about his plan for invading England is exceedingly interesting, but too long for quotation. Napoleon explained (and naval critics of the modern school will note this) that he never depended upon his flotilla to effect the invasion. What he depended upon was a superior fleet, and he held that he could have secured this superiority if only the British squadrons had been drawn off for a few days towards the West Indies. He would have landed in Kent or Sussex, according to wind and weather, and pushed on straight for London, reaching it in "three days." But having reached London, what would he do?

He said it was a difficult question to answer; for a people with spirit and energy like the English was not to be subdued even by taking the capital. He would certainly have separated Ireland from Great Britain, and the occupying of the capital would have been a death-blow to our funds, credit, and commerce. He asked me to say frankly whether we were not alarmed at his preparation for invading England.

Mr. Glover's diary of the voyage to St. Helena covers, as far as Napoleon's conversations are concerned a great part of the ground already traversed by Admiral Sir Thomas Usher. Both accounts agree as to Napoleon's plans of invading England, and especially as regards the secondary part which the flotilla was intended to occupy in them. On board the Undaunted, Napoleon was treated as a ruling Sovereign. On board the Northumberland, he was treated simply as an ordinary General—"General Bonaparte." Even his baggage, and that of his followers, was examined at his transfer from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, off Plymouth. All this caused him to scowl and fume a little. He expected the English Admiral and officers to uncover before him, and frowned when they kept their hats on. But he quickly accommodated himself to the change of circumstance; such, says the Diarist, was his flexibility of temperament. There is a touch of pathos in Napoleon's remark, "I also belonged to the artillery," when in answer to the ex-Emperor's question Captain Greatly replied that he was an artillery officer. As on board the Undaunted, Napoleon, now simply General Bonaparte, talked without the smallest reserve upon every event in his career; he even entered minutely into the reasons for his marriage with Marie Louise. Among the books he read on board was his favourite Ossian. Talking of his Russian campaign,

He said nothing could be more horrible than the retreat from Moscow, and indeed the whole of the Russian campaign; that for several days together it appeared to him as if he were marching through a sea of fire, owing to the constant accession of villages in flames, which arose in every direction as far as the eye could reach. He said the burning of these villages, as well as of Moscow, was attributed to his troops, but that it was invariably done by the natives.

We observe that Napoleon's account of the execution, or more properly speaking murder, of the Duc D'Enghien, as reported by the Diarist, is not in accord with that given in Meneval's Memoirs of Napoleon, lately published. Meneval to a large extent exculpates Napoleon; Napoleon, according to Mr. Glover, condemns himself. One of the most pleasant stories told by Mr. Glover describes how Napoleon, after landing at St. Helena, amused himself with two English children, the Misses Balcombe.

These young ladies in a few days became perfectly familiar, and the general seemed highly pleased with their naivete, particularly that of the younger (a pretty girl, and a most complete romp when out of sight of her father). He occasionally so completely laid aside his imperial dignity as to romp with these young ladies, who during such diversions as "Blindman's Buff," &c., called him by the familiar appellation of "Boney;" indeed, the younger, who appeared his favourite, said anything and everything to him her lively imagination dictated, asking every possible question, and he answering without the slighest apparent reserve.

To his French followers in St. Helena, who sacrificed themselves for him, whose devotion to him was abject, Napoleon behaved like a rude, selfish, inconsiderate tyrant. He even behaved like a coarse boor to Madame Bertrand. So says the Diarist, who entertains but a very poor opinion of the fallen conqueror's character. Mr. Glover denies his "great mean mind," he acts like a "spoilt child," says the Diarist: "feeling, I consider him devoid of." All religions are alike to Bonaparte, says the same autority, who adds that if there could be "such a being as an Atheist," Bonaparte was one. Altogether the volume, which contains several portraits of Napoleon, is a most valuable and unimpeachable contribution to Napoleonic literature, in which there has lately been so considerable a revival of general interest.

NAPOLEON'S LAST VOYAGES.

HERE, writes a London journal reviewing the new volume under this title, we have not legend, but fact. This account of Napoleon's deportation to Elba, and next to St. Helena, consists of the diaries of Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, who, as Captain Ussher, commanded the Undaunted, which conveyed the fallen Emperor to his island principality; and of Mr. John G. Glover, Secretary to Admiral Cockburn, upon whose ship, the Northumberland, Napoleon sailed to his Atlantic prison. Early in 1814 Captain Ussher, of whose honourable career in the navy a short sketch is given in an introductory note, was stationed off Toulon. In the last week of April of that year, when cruising off Marseilles, he noticed "a brilliant light in the direction of, and seemingly coming from, the town." Captain Ussher guessed its meaning; for he had been hearing rumours of disaster to Napoleon's armies of impending abdication, and of a possible escape of the Emperor to America. Captain Ussher is an excellent writer, precise and to the point. At the start, he places vividly before us the salient fact of the position as it was at the time of his writing, eighty-five years ago. For the "brilliant light" was a sign of popular rejoicing over the military autocracy which had drained France of her wealth and her life blood. Yes, Napoleon had abdicated, and the news was communicated to the Captain of the Undaunted by the Mayor and municipal officers of the town. "Vive les Anglais" was the cry of the Marseilles people when the British officers landed. "Vive les Anglais," who had over thrown the Corsican. Here is a suggestive passage from the Captain's diary:

The predominance of old people and children among the crowd was remarkble. Commenting upon this to some of the municipal officers, I was told that this was caused by the conscription, which had swept off without distinction (like another plague) all the young men who were capable of bearing arms, causing indescribable misery not only here, but everywhere throghout France. Happy, indeed, were these poor people at seeing us among them, the harbingers of peace, which many of them had so long and ardently desired. That this was the prevailing feeling among them their whole demeanour amply testified, as with loud vociferations of "Vive les Anglais," they plainly told us that we were not unwelcome visitors. Passing over the circumstances under which Captain Ussher was selected for the duty of deportation, we come to his description of the Emperor's appearance at the moment of introduction.

Napoleon was dressed in the regimentals of the Old Guard, and wore the star of the Legion of Honour. He walked forward to meet us, with a book open in his hand, to which he occassionally referred when asking me questions about Elba, and the voyage thither. He received us with great condescension and politeness; his manner was dignified, but he appeared to feel his fallen state. The whole diary corroborates all that has been said about the wonderful charm of Napoleon's manner in private. Napoleon was interested in everything, he talked on all subjects—his campaigns, his Marshals, his intended invasion of England, the character of the English people, his plans for the construction of a navy that would sweep the seas—with the utmost frankness and apparently unflagging cheerfulness. Captain Ussher remarks that Napoleon, even in the roughest weather, never showed the smallest symptom of sea-sickness. The ex-Emperor was sound and steady on his sea-legs, when his followers and attendants on board were limp and flat. Talking about his schemes of sea power, Napoleon spoke contemptuously of the old "battle-ship-of-war"; the only use he would make of them "was to fit them to carry horses to Ireland." It seems, however, that Captain Ussher had some anxious moments before he got the Emperor on board the Undaunted and had the privilege of listening to the great man's rapid and fascinating talk. For the Emperor was in no hurry to leave Frejus. Napoleon "appeared to have some motive for remaining." Very likely. Rumours were reaching Frejus that the disbanded soldiers of the Army of Italy "were entering France in large bodies, and were as devoted as ever to their chief." What if Napoleon should put himself at their head, thought the people of Frejus, and they begged the English captain to get the Emperor on board without loss of time. On board sails Napoleon got up at 4 o'clock in the morning, four hours before he had his cup of strong black coffee. One evening, as the Undaunted passed a Genoese trading vessel, Napoleon wanted to learn the news. The trading master came on board.

I sent him to the Emperor on the after part of the quarter-deck, and afterwards ordered him down to my cabin. "Your captain," said he, "is the most extraordinary man I ever met; he put all sorts of questions to me and without giving me time to reply, repeated the same questions to me rapidly a second time." When I told him to whom he had been speaking he appeared all astonishment, and instantly ran on deck, hoping to see him again; but Napoleon, to his great disappointment, had already gone below. When I told Napoleon the man had remarked the rapidity with which he put questions to him twice over, he said it was the only way to get at the answers such fellows. For once in his life, then Napoleon was taken for a skipper. About the consequences of his abdication the ex-Emperor expressed himself as follows:

"The Bourbons, poor devils (here he checked himself), are great lords who are contented with having back their estates and castles; but if the French people become dissatisfied with that (the treaty), and find that there is not the encouragement for their manufactures in the interior of the country that there should be, they (the Bourbons) will be driven out in six months. Marseilles, Nantes, Bordeaux, and the coast are not troubled by that, for they always have the same commerce; but in the interior it is another thing. I well know what the feeling is for me at Terrere (?), Lyons, and those places which have manufactures, and which I have encouraged." Speaking of his own projects, Napoleon said he had made plans for a French navy of 300 sail of the line, which he would have manned by conscription and enlistment of foreigners from all parts of Europe. He admired Blucher.

The old devil has always attacked me with the same vigour: if he was beaten, an instant after wards he was ready again for the combat. As the British ship approached Elba, Napoleon was impatient to see the island. He asked if every sail was set.

I told him we had set all that could be of any use. He said, "Were you, in chase of an enemy's frigate should you make more sail?" I looked, and, seeing that the starboard topgallant sbunsail was not set, observed that if I were in chase of an enemy I should certainly carry it. He replied, that if it could be of use in that case, it might be so now. I mention this anecdote to show what a close observer he was; in fact, nothing escaped him. When the man stationed at the masthead hailed the deck that Elba was right ahead, he became exceedingly impatient, went forward to the forecastle, and as soon as the land could be seen from the deck was very particular in inquiring what colours were flying on the batteries.

The Emperor's talk about his plan for invading England is exceedingly interesting, but too long for quotation. Napoleon explained (and naval critics of the modern school will note this) that he never depended upon his flotilla to effect the invasion. What he depended upon was a superior fleet, and he held that he could have secured this superiority if only the British squadrons had been drawn off for a few days towards the West Indies. He would have landed in Kent or Sussex, according to wind and weather, and pushed on straight for London, reaching it in "three days." But having reached London, what would he do?

He said it was a difficult question to answer; for a people with spirit and energy like the English was not to be subdued even by taking the capital. He would certainly have separated Ireland from Great Britain, and the occupying of the capital would have been a death-blow to our funds, credit, and commerce. He asked me to say frankly whether we were not alarmed at his preparation for invading England.

Mr. Glover's diary of the voyage to St. Helena covers, as far as Napoleon's conversations are concerned a great part of the ground already traversed by Admiral Sir Thomas Usher. Both accounts agree as to Napoleon's plans of invading England, and especially as regards the secondary part which the flotilla was intended to occupy in them. On board the Undaunted, Napoleon was treated as a ruling Sovereign. On board the Northumberland, he was treated simply as an ordinary General—"General Bonaparte." Even his baggage, and that of his followers, was examined at his transfer from the Bellerophon to the Northumberland, off Plymouth. All this caused him to scowl and fume a little. He expected the English Admiral and officers to uncover before him, and frowned when they kept their hats on. But he quickly accommodated himself to the change of circumstance; such, says the Diarist, was his flexibility of temperament. There is a touch of pathos in Napoleon's remark, "I also belonged to the artillery," when in answer to the ex-Emperor's question Captain Greatly replied that he was an artillery officer. As on board the Undaunted, Napoleon, now simply General Bonaparte, talked without the smallest reserve upon every event in his career; he even entered minutely into the reasons for his marriage with Marie Louise. Among the books he read on board was his favourite Ossian. Talking of his Russian campaign,

He said nothing could be more horrible than the retreat from Moscow, and indeed the whole of the Russian campaign; that for several days together it appeared to him as if he were marching through a sea of fire, owing to the constant accession of villages in flames, which arose in every direction as far as the eye could reach. He said the burning of these villages, as well as of Moscow, was attributed to his troops, but that it was invariably done by the natives.

We observe that Napoleon's account of the execution, or more properly speaking murder, of the Duc D'Enghien, as reported by the Diarist, is not in accord with that given in Meneval's Memoirs of Napoleon, lately published. Meneval to a large extent exculpates Napoleon; Napoleon, according to Mr. Glover, condemns himself. One of the most pleasant stories told by Mr. Glover describes how Napoleon, after landing at St. Helena, amused himself with two English children, the Misses Balcombe.

These young ladies in a few days became perfectly familiar, and the general seemed highly pleased with their naivete, particularly that of the younger (a pretty girl, and a most complete romp when out of sight of her father). He occasionally so completely laid aside his imperial dignity as to romp with these young ladies, who during such diversions as "Blindman's Buff," &c., called him by the familiar appellation of "Boney;" indeed, the younger, who appeared his favourite, said anything and everything to him her lively imagination dictated, asking every possible question, and he answering without the slighest apparent reserve.

To his French followers in St. Helena, who sacrificed themselves for him, whose devotion to him was abject, Napoleon behaved like a rude, selfish, inconsiderate tyrant. He even behaved like a coarse boor to Madame Bertrand. So says the Diarist, who entertains but a very poor opinion of the fallen conqueror's character. Mr. Glover denies his "great mean mind," he acts like a "spoilt child," says the Diarist: "feeling, I consider him devoid of." All religions are alike to Bonaparte, says the same autority, who adds that if there could be "such a being as an Atheist," Bonaparte was one. Altogether the volume, which contains several portraits of Napoleon, is a most valuable and unimpeachable contribution to Napoleonic literature, in which there has lately been so considerable a revival of general interest.

HEINE ON SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES

REVIEWING a translation of Heine's notes a contemporary writes:—There is no pretence to profound study of our great national poet in these notes upon Shakespeare's heroines which have been translated by Ida Benecke, for the benefit of English readers; but like all that Heine has written they leave the impress of the strong individuality of the author of "The Reisebilder," and are not without interest. They appear to owe their existence to some English engravings of fanciful portraits, published nearly sixty years since, in the days when "Keepsakes" and "Amulets," were in fashion. The introduction begins with a characteristic denunciation of the land of the poet's birth, which Heine describes as "an odious nation, a joyless country, stiff, old-fashioned, selfish, narrow—English;" and he thinks it a blessing that Shakespeare was contemporary with Elizabeth and James, when, "owing to the impulse given by Protestantism, thought was free and unhampered." The notion that because the Church in Elizabeth's reign had reformed herself "thought was free and unhampered," is certainly not quite historically correct. Apropos of Jessica, he relates an anecdote of being at Drury Lane to witness a performance of "The Merchant of Venice," when a beautiful, pale English lady beside him burst into tears at the end of the fourth act, crying out several times, "The poor man is wronged." The circumstance seems to have touched the writer's Jewish sensibilities, for he adds, "She had a refined classical face and large dark eyes which I could not forget, for they had wept for Shylock." The incident introduces some curious reflections upon the circumstance that Shakespeare (though it took the world a century and a half to discover it) had, as it were, maigre lui, made the Jew a tragic character.

THE TRUE SHYLOCK.

On account of these tears I must place "The Merchant of Venice" among Shakespeare's tragedies, although he intended it as a comedy, surrounding it by merry masks, satyrs, and cupids. Possibly Shakespeare thought it would please the public were he to represent a greedy were-wolf, a dread mythical creature thirsting for blood, thereby losing his daughter and his ducats, besides exciting general ridicule. But the poet's genius, the world-spirit which reigns in him, always supersedes his individual will. Thus it came to pass that notwithstanding the obvious caricature which Shylock presents, Shakespeare has justified in him an unfortunate race whom Providence for some secret cause has burdened with the hatred of the low and high-born populace, and who has not always consented to return love for hate. But what do I say? Shakespeare's genius rises above the mean quarrels of two parties entertaining opposite beliefs, and his play does not actually represent either Jews or Christians but oppressors and oppressed. We also hear the madly painful shouts of joy whenever the latter are able to pay back with interest the injuries inflicted on them by their proud torturers. There is not the slightest trace of religious differences in this play, and in Shylock, Shakespeare represents a character whose nature it is to hate his enemy. In a similar manner we find that Antonio and his friends are by no means apostles of that divine gospel which commands men to love their enemies.

Heine's remarks remind us that the strange paradox of a gentle and affectionate Lady Macbeth is of German origin. This is the more noteworthy because it is generally supposed that this strange theory was invented for the benefit of Miss Helen Faucit, and revived in like manner by way of apology for the shortcomings of Miss Ellen Terry—neither of these actresses having been endowed with the sterner tragic powers which are denoted by what is known as the Siddons tradition. The truth is, that the new view of the character of the lady who stabbed her Royal guest in his sleep and then "smeared the sleepy grooms with blood" was familiar in Germany when Miss Faucit was but a child, as is shown by the fact that Heine thus wrote in 1838—

GOOD LADY MACBETH.

Within the last twelve years in Germany Lady Macbeth's reputation, which for two hundred years was considered extremely bad, has altered considerably to her advantage. Pious Franz Horn remarked in Brockhause's "Conversations-Blatt," that the poor lady had been greatly misunderstood, that she dearly loved her husband, and was endowed with an affectionate spirit. This view was supported by the learned, erudite, and philosophic Ludwig Tieck, and not long after we beheld Madame Stich billing and cooing sentimentally in the character of Lady Macbeth at the Court Theatre. Many a heart in Berlin was touched by her tones, and many

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Princess of Battenberg, whose death is announced, was the mother of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who is married to Princess Beatrice; and the fatal termination of her sudden illness will be much deplored in the Royal Family. The deceased Princess was Countess of Hauke, a Polish noblewoman, and was born at Warsaw in 1825. In 1851 she married, morganatically, Prince Alexander of Hesse, and was afterwards created Princess of Battenberg by the grandfather of the present Grand Duke of Hesse. Her husband died in 1888, and her son, Prince Alexander, died in 1893, Prince Louis, the head of the family, is married to Princess Victoria of Hesse.

It is announced that there is to be an exhibition in London this winter of relics of Tom Paine. The eighteenth century philosopher appears to be getting a little more than justice now that he has been dead nearly a hundred years, if he received a little less in his life time. But he was deemed lucky even then, as a rhyme of the period immediately following his death may remind us:—

"Tom Paine for the Devil is surely a match;
In leaving Old England he cheated Jack Ketch;
And then, to the wonder of all beholders,
He marched out of life with his head on his shoulders."

Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of the late Charles Kingsley, contributes to the "Standard" an interesting account of the West African explorations of her cousin, Miss Mary H. Kingsley. The writer says:—"I yesterday received a long letter from her, dated Glass, Gaboon, Congo Française, in which she gives me a most interesting account of her remarkable journey from the Ogome to Dorko (?) on the Upper Rembwe River, which falls into the Gaboon estuary. This led her through the heart of the Fan country. And on her way my cousin visited the Fans' big town, Afuma, which they boasted no white face had ever seen."

Considering how much one hears of international jealousies and discourtesies between Europeans in the scramble for Africa, Miss Mary Kingsley's testimony on that subject is good reading. Her cousin writes:—"On all sides she has met with the utmost kindness and courtesy from officials, traders, and missionaries of all nationalities; and for the French Government in that region of Equatorial Africa my cousin says she has 'nothing but admiration and sincere thanks.'"

Efforts are being made by one of the Paris museums to secure the death mask of Napoleon I. The cast of the features was taken by Dr. Antommarchi a few minutes after the Emperor's death, but was never used, for the doctor led an adventurous life, and left for America a few days later. After travelling for some years in various parts of North and South America, Dr. Antommarchi lived for some time at Guanacevia, a small village in Mexico, where he became acquainted with Don Jose Calleros, a wealthy landowner. To his care, in 1838, he confided a number of interesting objects, including the mask, while he went to Cuba, but never return to claim them. The mask is now in the possession of Don Jose's family, from which it is desired to purchase it.

Sir John Kirk, who has been appointed a member of the Uganda Railway Committee, has a considerable acquaintance with African exploration, having been chief officer and naturalist to Livingstone's second expedition. Since then he has lived mostly at Zanzibar, where he has held official positions, including that of Consul-General. In many ways he has greatly assisted the progress of geographical discovery in East Africa, and it was in recognition of his efforts in that direction that the Royal Geographical Society gave him their gold medal.

The death is announced in the "Morning Post" of the Hon. Mrs. Wickham, who was formerly known as Lady Tichborne, and who was the mother of the present Baronet, Sir H. A. Tichborne. She was the eldest daughter of the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, and married, in 1861, Sir Alfred Tichborne, the eleventh baronet, who died in 1866. In 1873 she married Mr. Wickham, formerly a captain in the Rifle Brigade, and dropped her former name of Lady Tichborne. Mr. Wickham, who lives at Wootton Hall, Warwickshire, survives his wife.

Numberless stories have been published with regard to the original of Mr. Du Maurier's character, "Little Billee," in the book "Trilby," but (according to the "Unicorn") the following is the only true one:—One morning, when Du Maurier was writing "Trilby" (he hadn't then begun to illustrate it), there ran past his window a hand-some boy of about eighteen. Du Maurier started up. "There goes Little Billee!" he cried, and, hatless, rushed out and overtook the boy. "I beg ten thousand pardons," he said, "but might I sketch you for a character in a book I'm writing?" Little Billee seemed a little put out at first, but eventually consented. Mr. Tree was told the tale, and when he began to cast his play took it into his head to send for the boy, and ended by engaging him to appear in the "role." And it cannot be denied that Little Billee has made a hit.

The Rev. W. Williams, in his "Personal Reminiscences of C. H. Spurgeon," tells an anecdote concerning the great preacher as a smoker. Some gentleman wrote to Mr. Spurgeon saying "he had heard he smoked, and could not believe it true. Would Mr. Spurgeon write and tell him if it really was so?" The reply sent was as follows: "Dear—, I cultivate my flowers and burn my weeds.—Yours truly, C. H. Spurgeon."

The "Hospital" tells the following story:—"Mornin', nurse," said a workman, as a neat-looking district nurse got into the tram. She returned his greeting as she took her place in the crowded car. Presently she drew her hand from her pocket with an exclamation of dismay. "Oh! conductor, I've come without any money, and I can't go back, because there's a poor woman waiting for me. The conductor was feeling cross so he put up his hand to the bell. I can't help that, he retorted: "you'll have to get out. Nurse looked distressed. "If you'll trust me," she said, "I promise to pay you this evening; I shall be coming this way again, and I will give you my address. But the conductor was obdurate, and nurse stood up, bag in hand, ready to cry with vexation. Suddenly the workman interposed. "Don't you do nothing of the kind, nurse. I'll pay for your ticket; I holds with midwives, I do."

In the South London Y.M.C.A. Magazine for October there is an article by Avory H. Forbes, M.A., calling attention to the begging that goes on at Stratford Church, where Shakespeare is buried. "One does not grudge sixpence or a shilling," says the writer, "to see Shakespeare's house and museum, or another sixpence to see the ruins of New Place, or threepence to see the Grammar School; but the propriety of charging sixpence to visit the parish church is more than doubtful. When all our cathedrals, including St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, are open free of charge to everyone, why should Stratford Church require a fee? With the exception of some Continental Romish Cathedrals I never met with a place of worship where such shameless systematic begging was carried on. If not a den of thieves, Stratford Parish Church is a den of begging."

It is said that Calvin's chair in the pulpit of St. Peter's, Geneva, is much coveted by visitors, who have often been detected chipping off tiny morsels to keep as relics. Replying to a persistent American applicant for permission to remove the chair so that it might be copied exactly, the Administrative Council of Geneva said that it was sorry not to be able to grant the request; the chair had never been and never should go outside the Cathedral. If the Yankees had their way, would any relic of any historical value be left in the Old World at all?

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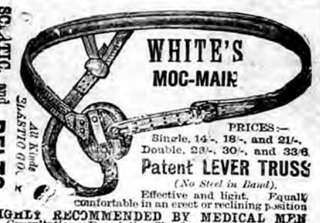

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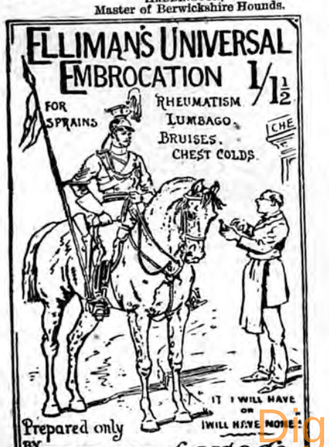

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"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Malborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomena health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.
Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.
CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*
TESTIMONIALS.
Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, says:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
Has Done Much.—Mr. F. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."
From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."
Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they have been received from people all over the Kingdom.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*
"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*
Sold by all Stationers.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d. Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. Tins. EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLACK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
172, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1788.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

— **CHAPOTEAUT PARIS**

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says :—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & C° CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nauses.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

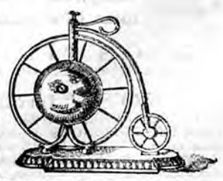
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE **PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,** Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.**
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Mention this Paper.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)
FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

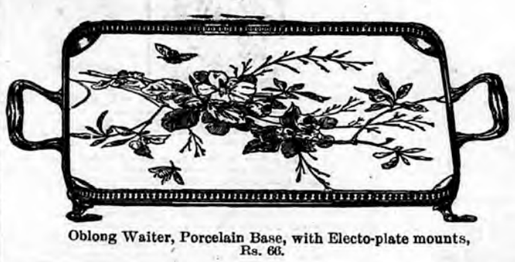


Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

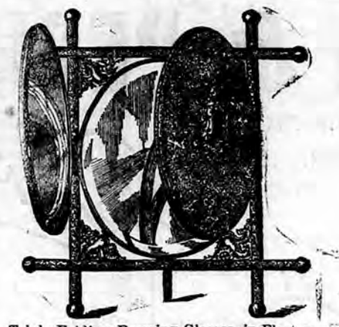
Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 60.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

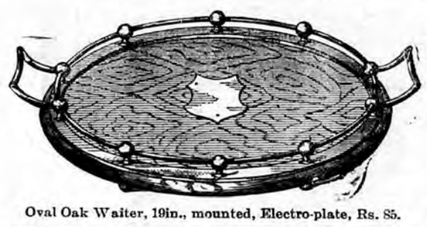
Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. **MELLIN'S FOOD** supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into **A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.**

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India :—

Bombay—LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. *Madras*—OAKES & Co. *Calcutta*—MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co *Rangoon*—LATHAM BLACK & Co. *Karachi*—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LIMITED, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes :—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, **WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.**
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, **W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 39-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.**
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 86, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants
Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB :—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers : RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

NOTICES.

For the LANGUOR and EXHAUSTION caused by SUMMER HEAT.
CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless. Will reduce from two to five pounds per week; acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into Fat. Sold by Chemists. Send stamp for pamphlet.
Botanic Medicine Co., 3, New Oxford-street, London, W.C.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.
FOR
GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the *first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate person.
Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold 2s 1½, 4s 6d, and 11s. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; of them the Agents, Braithwaite & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.
AT THE
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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-
AGENTS Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady, Kalkadevi Road Bombay.

NOT "MADE IN GERMANY"!
ATKINSON'S
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much More Refreshing than the German kinds.
USE **ATKINSON'S ONLY,**
AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with Shield-shape Blue and Yellow Label and usual "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark. Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond St., London.

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